OLUMB X --- NO. 8.

the New York Senate, Ger dution for a call of a Con-President to one term—prohibing members of Congress to offer oval from office by the President the Senate, and appointing the sury by Congress.

says that pointees command a city, and are very scarce at that

en commenced in Tennesse. t lies three feet deep in so

B is 1839. The number of ua-ports of the United States du-his September, 1839, is, as far as eaved by the Treasury Bepan-number, 3085 were resired in a New York, 1663 in Mains, 640 in Maryland, 279 in Louisiana, 192 in Connecticut, 151 in New use, in other States.

Jan. 5. We understand that a Hugh Stokes, about two miss destroyed by fire on Thursday tween 10 and 11 c'clock, and three negroes perished in the o of his children.

TALEIGH RASLEGAD. The Wil. ate states, that 155 miles of this etcd, and are now in use, leaving completed. One hundred and miles of this road are perfectly nly twenty-map. nly twenty-one and a kaif on tryes. The steepest grade on the mile. It is expected that completed by the 1st of March, from the time of its company.

mittees of the U. S. House of st of 22 committees of 9 mem-mittees of 5 members each 33 'this number of committees, 23 and 10 democratic Chairmen, rities on 19 committees, and the

nglish paper says that the Pepe n and Portugal, but Louis Phil-tween the Peninsular Count hate quarrel of the Holy See,

e gentlemen has been appointed Vilmington and Baltimore Rail rocced to Washington and en-one arrangement with the Post crying the mail between Balti-a.—Phil. Nat. Gaz. n, (when Speaker of the House

th, (when Speaker of the House -very like our present U. S. ives—bad been long in session hing to pass) coming one day to ted, 'Now, Mr. Speaker, what ouse?' He answered, 'May it

ailey Forge, built at Pittsburgh, cans, Dec. 29, and was an ob-Coming down, she boats had been wrecked, but thereby in her first voyage giv-of her superior adaptation to

The Portland Argus states that a bon, Me. was wholly de s estimated at \$30,000. Whath

and Lake Erie Canal, in the pa

entinel states that Dr. Olin be



cock, Dentist,

has an Improved Extractor for is superior and far preferable to Its popularity and excellence mendation than the fact, that has removed nearly Tree Thorag 25 cents.

advertiser has paid particular donly correct method of filling and as he received the premius city, for his specimens, he will warrant them Price \$1. cons desirous of having artifathe Mineral or unchangeable pussed both as to their perfected utility. Single pivot teeth, lower than any other place is last or whole setts furnished on

ed to call at office, and examin Permitted to refer to
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
AMASA WALKER, Esq.
Dr. THOMAS BARNES.

ALMANAC FOR 1840. s pages, (by Theodore D. Weld,) sual astronomical calculations, nec every one, who will peruse American Slavery,—the guilt of g this wicked system,—and its pon the religion and politics of

ery Societies, or friends of the the cause in each town, or pa-ber of families,—start a sub-draise funds sufficient to pur-red, at three dollars and a haif J. A. COLLINS.

RANKLIN PLACE. the Legislature, desirous of ele-approaching session, are in-Franklin Place, next house to ne of Blaney's best Patent Fur

s above to JOHN E. FULLER.

THE LIBERATOR. FIRST PAGE.]

illiam Loring, Sandwich; B. Zekiel Thatcher, Barnstable Wolleut, Dennis; George O. oseph Brown, Andorer; Joseph oren.
1. Adams, Pautucket ;—Wm.
1. Adams, Pautucket ;—Wm.
1. Gould, Warneick.
2. W. Benson, Brooklyn;—S.
Peter Osborn, New-Haven;
2. Foreich;—John S. Hall, Eat

enedict and Thomas Van Ran-Charles S. Morton, Albany;— teles;—John H. Barker, Pere; Waterloo;—Charles Marrioti,

Haterloo;—Charles June.
Howell, Alleghany;—I. B.
Preston, West Grore;—Io.
Thomas Peart, Enterprise;—sellritle;—B. Kent, Andrew Jonarton;—Rev. C. A. Boyd,
Healy, Philadelphia.
Cincinnati;—Charles Olcan,
by, Harceysburg;—Abnet G.
Liam Hills, Oberlin;—Juseph
Lollmon, New Lisbon;—Juseph

THE LIBERATOR: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, GE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL

Oliver Johnson, General Agent: To whom all remittances are to be made, and

nd communications must be rost rain-nd communications must be rost rain-nexurers making less than a square will e times for 75 cts.: one square for \$100. Ir. Isaac Kraff, the late publisher, red his interest in the subscription-list us, for two years from the first of Janudirection and supervision of a comcing of the following gentlemen: Fran-Sanuel Philbrick, Ellis Gray Lon-Quincy, William Bassett.

TH. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. X .--- NO. 6.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

Views of General Harrison.

from remarks of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison. Public Dinner given him by the Citizens of ant. Indiana, on the 25th of May, 1835. a now, fellow citizens, a few words more to on another subject; and which is, in my

more importance than any other that is se of discussion in any part of the allude to the societies which have been the movements of certain individuals in states in relation to a portion of the pop-The conduct of these persons is us, because the object is masked h of disinterestedness and benevolence, dicated by arguments and prop scinating may be the dress with which ses are presented to their fellow citizens, and sustained, they will be found to train mischief to the whole Union, and large portion of it, which it is probable ojectors and many of their supporters aight of; the latter, the first in the sewhich are to spring from this source resentative from Nantucket, on Wednesday last, presented a petition for repealing the law which pro-hibits marriage between whites and blacks; and fair plains of Italy and Gaul by the made some severe and personal remarks. We pres of Attila and Alaric, and such as chended on that memorable night, hawks and war clubs of the followers were rattling in your suburds. I re-disavowals of any such intention upon authors of these schemes, since upon on of the publications which have been for whom he feels a tender passion, we hope a spe cial act of the legislature will enable him to sayer will be found to contain every fact and ment which would have been used if such heir objects. I am certain that there is ably one of these deluded men, and are few within the bounds of the state. If e any, I would earnestly entreat them to for-

pause in their career, and deliberately con-consequences of their conduct, to the whole he states more immediately interested whose benefit they profess to uct. latter will be the victims of the weak, in resumptuous and unconstitutional efforts them, a thorough examination of the sub-t convince them. The struggle (and strugnust be) may commence with horrors such described, but it will end with more firmly the chains, or in the utter extirpation e cause they advocate. Am I wrong, felizens, in applying the terms weak, presump and unconstitutional, to the measures of the A slight examination will, I think, not. In a vindication of the objects on which was lately held in one of of Ohio, which I saw in a newspaper, it was at nothing more was intended than to produce of public feeling which would lead to an ablic feeling which would lead to an of slavery in the United States. Now can an ament of the constitution be effected without asent of the southern states? What then is ition to be submitted them? It is this, nt provisions of the constitution secure to ght (a right which you held before it was In which you have never given up) to man-domestic concerns in your own way, but convinced that you do not manage them we want you to put in the hands of the government, in the councils of which we majority, the control over these matters, the ill be virtually to transfer the powyours into other hands. Again some of the exceeds that of the white. Some of the ators propose an immediate abolition. What n then as it regards those states and

ates, but the alternatives of amalgamation clacks, or an exchange of situations with there any man of common sense who lieve that the emancipated blacks being ority, will not insist upon a full participation political rights with the whites, and when posof these, that they will not contend for a full of the social rights also? What but the exweakness and folly could induce that such propositions as these could be lis-by a people so intelligent as those of the Further, the emancipators genere that it is their intention to effect their although their acts contradict the assertion at the immediate emancipation of the slaves is for, both by moral obligation and sound pol-An unfledged youth at the moment of his leaved in many instances before he has left) his gical Seminary, undertakes to give lectures to the countrymen of Wythe, Tucker, leton, and Lowndes,) and lessons of political om to states whose affairs have so recently been ted by Jefferson and Madison, Macon and Is it possible, that instances of greater and presumption could be exhibited? But the course pursued by the emancipators is un

titutional. I do not say that there are any words in Constitution which forbid such discussions as say they are engaged in. I know that there not. And there is even an article which seto the citizens the right to express and publish opinions without restriction. But in the contion of the constitution, it is always necessary for to the circumstances under which it was , and to ascertain its meaning by a compariituation of the several states who were it. In a portion of these, slavery was renized, and they took care to have the right secur-them, to follow and reclaim such of them as a fugitives to other states. The laws of Conpassed under this power, have provided punnent to any who shall oppose or interrupt the reise of this right. Now can any one believe ie instrument which contains a provision of s kind, which authorizes a master to pursue his ishment for any citizen or citizens of that who should oppose him, should at the same authorize the latter to assemble together, to resolutions and adopt addresses, not only to rage the slaves to leave their masters, but to eir throats before they do so? I insist, that citizens of the non-slaveholding states, can temselves of the article of the constitution ach prohibits the restriction of speech or the press ding states, that they can go to the extreme that I have mentioned, and effect any thing further, which writing or speaking could effect. But, fellow tizens, these are not the principles of the consti-tion. Such a constitution would defeat one of the reat objects of its formation, which was that of seng the peace and harmony of the states which parties to it. The liberty of speech and of the swere given as the most effectual means to preeach and every citizen their own rights,

to the states the rights which appertained to a at the time of its adoption. used by the citizens of one portion of the states the purpose of depriving those of another por-a of the rights which they had reserved at the option of the Constitution, and in the exercise of hich, none but themselves have any concern or in-rest. If slavery be an evil. (and no one more readcknowledges it than I do) the evil is with them-cre is guilt in it, the guilt is theirs, not ours, betther the states where it does not exist, nor government of the United States can, without on of power, and the violation of a solemn any thing to remove it, without the conit of those who are immediately interested. With it consent there is not a man in the whole world to would more willingly contribute his aid to ac-



New H. C. Might

The following piece of low blackguardism is

AMALGAMATION. The Rev. Mr. Bradburn, a rep

Hail, wedded love! mysterious law, true source

SELECTIONS.

From the Union Herald.

Things as they are in Massachusetts.

No. 3.

haps there never was a combination composed of such diverse and unsightly materials. It is truly a chaotic jumble, whi h witcheraft itself cannot coa-lesce. Here you will find the true-hearted Aboli-

scientious scruples against it!

But what should the Society do, under such cir-

cumstances? The question was now fairly before them. These persons claimed to sit and act in our

meetings. This claim they based on a naked constitutional provision, and the genius of our enterprize. This claim was certainly just. The Consti-

ian offspring, sole propriety

To GERRIT SMITH, Esq.,

com the Boston Phænix-John Thornton, editor.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1840.

complish it than I would. If my vote could effect it, every surplus dollar in the treasury should be appropriated to that object. But they will neither ask for aid, or consent to be aided, so long as the illegal, persecuting and dangerous movements are in progress, of which I complain; the interest of all concerned requires that these should be immediately stopped. This can only be done by the force of public opinion, and that cannot too soon be brought into operation. Every movement which is made by the abolitionists in the non-slaveholding states, is viewed by our southern brethren as an attack upon their rights, and which, if persisted in, must in the enderadicate those feelings of attachment and affection between the citizens of all the states which was produced by a community of interests and dangers in the war of the revolution, which was the foundation of our happy union, and by a continuance of which, it can alone be preserved. I entreat you then, fellow citizens, to frown upon the measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated. complish it than I would. If my vote could effect the right of female action at anti-slavery meetings

And the genius of our cause, as well as the im-plied terms of our union, equally demanded the same course. The separatists say, that the course same course. The separatists say, that the cours of the Old Society is 'a violation of good faith But what would the opposite course have been? It would have been, not only unconstitutional, but proscriptive, intolerant, at open variance with the spirit and genious of our cause, and a gross viola-tion of the implied terms of our association. Whose good faith has been violated? If the good faith of any, it must have been that of those made some severe and personal represented was not from his constituents, for we believe few women on Nantucket, excepting three or four old maids, have any desire to cross the breed. The Reverend gentleman is a o cross the breed. The Reverend gentleman is a vidower, and if there is any fair daughter of Ethiopia lowed. Because they did not see the extent of the tolerance and catholicity of our cause, is it therefore the duty of the Society to be intolerant and proscriptive, that their 'good faith' may not be violated? Should we not rather endeavor to expand their bittle. souls, and crush their illiberal, party spirit, and elevate them to that point of liberality and catholicism, which the character and success of our cause imperiously demand? Most certainly. 'Good faith' demanded the course which the Society pursued. The noble Quakeresses who have adorned our cause, and given it a character and efficiency which it others a world net been possessed would which it otherwise would not have possessed, would not have joined our Societies had they supposed that

To Gerrit Smith, Esq.,

Dear Brother:—The separatists from the original Society urge three reasons in justification of their course. These, it should be distinctly borne in mind, are the official reasons—and it will be an interesting inquiry, after we shall have given them a thorough scrutiny, whether these are, in fact, the real maving reasons with the great mass of the divisionists. That these are the true reasons of septiations is the consciention of them, is readily admitted; aration with a portion of them, is readily admitted; aration with a portion of them, is readily admitted; are some some of the claims of my sense of propriety. No one has a claim of my sense of propriety. No one has a claim of my sense of propriety. out that they are with the great majority, facts will claim not warrant us in believing. Like the Colonization right claims of my sense of propriety. No one has a right to urge, in an anti-slavery meeting, his conof warrant us in believing. Like the Coronization Society, every man can have his own reason, moive and object for connecting himself with the New Society. They have ample space for all the haters of 'Garrison Abolitionism'—the Colonizascientious scruples against the conscientious dis-charge of another's duty. Some might have con-scientious scruples against the uniform course of tion haters, the 'American Union' haters, the 'Clerical' haters, the Orthodox haters, the Anti-Orthodox haters, the Pro-Human Government haters, the Pro-Political Action haters, the Anti-Woman's Rights haters, and the Nothingarian haters. Perhaps there never was a combination composed of the Rights haters, and the Nothingarian composed of the Rights haters, and the Nothingarian haters. Perhaps there never was a combination composed of the Rights haters, and the Nothingarian haters.

haps there never was a combination composed of such diverse and unsightly materials. It is truly a chaotic jumble, whi h witchcraft itself cannot coalesce. Here you will find the true-hearted Abolitionist toiling by the side of the most inveterate haters of the cause—here Pilate and Herod shake ton, they were obliged to refrain from prohibiting hands, and make common cause. In searching for the reasons of the conduct of such a heterogeneous mass, therefore, it will be necessary to consult something more than their paper pretensions. We have a right—though such a course will be subject to bitter complaints—to determine, from the course of the great body of the Society, whether their and the subject to those views on the part of the Society. This missing the subject to the subject to those views on the part of the Society. This missing the subject to the subject to those views on the part of the subject to the subject to those views on the part of the subject to the subject to those views on the part of the subject to the subject of the great body of the Society, whether their apparent are their real, reasons:—But to their official all, that the only question which the Society ever all The first reasons alleged for the separation, is the admission of women to an equal participation in the duties and acts of our meetings. They assert, that this is a violation of good faith—such as might justly impair the public confidence in our integrity, and multiply hindrances to the eventual success of our efforts. They somider the contemplated changes efforts. They consider the contemplated change ciety, efforts. They consider the contemplated change ciety, being grounded on the phraseology of its in the sphere of female action, a moral wrong—a Constitution, cannot be justly regarded as committing thing forbidden alike by the word of God, the dictates of right reason, the voice of wisdom and the specting the equal rights of woman to participate in the modesty of unperverted nature. And withal, they are very conscientiously opposed to it. It is worthy of notice, in this connection, that it is not alleged will stand until the character of our enterprise and

of notice, in this connection, that it is not a larged with state course of the Old Society is either uncontact the Constitution are changed, 'Clerical Appeals' stitutional, or opposed to its original objects. It is, and 'New Organizations' to the contrary, notwith-The separatists consider the unrestricted and equal participation of females in the responsibilities and acts of Anti-Slavery meetings, as a moral wrong—as irrational and immodest. But what has a private religious opinion to do with the policy of an Anti-Slavery Society? It should be borne in mind, that sistent, or honest. How men could come directly Slavery Society? It should be borne in mind, that there are two sides to this question—two sets of consciences respecting it. It is a settled religious principle among some of the first and most devoted advocates of our cause, that the sexes are equal—equal as it respects rights, immunities and obligations. The Friends have ever acted upon this principle. Hence it is common for their women to address promiscuous assemblies. This is a settled and well understood custom among them. This we knew when we invited them to our ranks. They have taken the same liberty in many of our meetings, even from the beginning. The voice of worms was heard at the meeting for the formation of ed by conscience—But they could not stay be dead to this question—two sets of conscience in the annual meeting at New York, where females to act and vote in its business transactions, and form a New Society, and make it auxiliary to the Parent Society, because the Massachusetts Society permits females to vote—is really unaccountable. The Old Society were so ciety that had involved itself in the same condemings, even from the beginning. ings, even from the beginning. The voice of woman was heard at the meeting for the formation of
the National Society, with evident admiration and
delight. Her voice was also heard, with marked
applause, in this Commonwealth, reproving the
guilty, arousing the apathetic, confirming the wavering, and cheering the true-hearted. Nobody's
conscience was particularly offended at that time.

It was then considered a glory, and not a shame,
for competent and trust-worthy females to lift up It was then considered a glory, and not a shame, the competent and trust-worthy females to lift up their voices in mixed assemblies, for the perishing and the dumb. But soon the lethargic consciences the dumb the dumb the same shame.

and the dumb. But soon the lethargic consciences of the good people, begin to be aroused—their scruples multiply—the women are leaping out of their dappropriate sphere! This 'changing the sphere of female action'—such a moral wrong, and so immodest, so opposed to the voice of wisdom and the dictates of reason—must be checked, or separation and reorganization must be the dernier resort! And what is still more marvelous, is the fact, that those who belong to denominations among whom fermade the parameter ones with the factionists. If And what is still more marvelous, is the fact, that those who belong to denominations among whom female speaking and action, in promiscuous assemblies, meet with the fullest toleration, became, all at once, conscientiously opposed to it! And some who boasted of their tact and adroitness in some of our public meetings, in getting resolutions passed, admitting the women to an equal participation in the acts of such meetings, began to have strong conscientious scruples against it!

This question, according to Br. Wright, has been made the paramount one with the factionists. If I refer to the 'detected Letter,' I hope I shall not be accused of 'pilfering.' He says—'Every thing has been made to turn upon the woman question, according to Br. Wright, has been made the paramount one with the factionists. If I refer to the 'detected Letter,' I hope I shall not be accused of 'pilfering.' He says—'Every thing has been made to turn upon the woman question, according to Br. Wright, has been made the paramount one with the factionists. If I refer to the 'detected Letter,' I hope I shall not be accused of 'pilfering.' He says—'Every the says—'Ever not certainly do it, until you first weep for the part you took in producing a similar fall of the National Society. Yours, for Primitive Abolitionism.

Groton, Jan. 5th, 1840.

prize. This claim was certainly just. The Constitution has affixed to it, but three conditions of membership; and the right of membership constitutes the right to an equal participation in the acts of our meetings. As the word 'persons' is employed in the Constitution, and, as all such can, by complying with the three conditions affixed to that instrument, be members of the Society, and act at its meetings—it follows, that females are not persons, or that they may act at our meetings according to a constitutional provision. That decision which should declare that they are not persons, would equally declare that they are not persons, would equally declare that they are not constitutional members; and on the contrary, that decision which should be favorable to their personality, would be equally favorable to their free, equal and unrestricted action at all our meetings. The same stroke that destroys MONUMENT TO DR. FOLLEN. The friends of the

S. HAWLEY.

From the Worcester Christian Reflector Trial of the Kidnappers.

The trial of Dickinson Shearer and Elias Millon Turner, for kidnapping Sidney Orrison Francis, came on before the Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday of last week in this town, Judge Cum-

The trial of Dickinson Shearer and Elias Millon Turner, for kidaapping Sidney Orrison Francis, came on before the Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday of last week in this town, Judge Cummings presiding.

The verdict of the jury was returned to the court on Saturday evening, about one hour after the case had been submitted to them.

Of the evidence adduced on both parts, it is impossible for us to give more than the general outline. This we shall do from minutes taken by our selves during the trial. The witnesses were numerous. On the part of the Government, Mr. John Foster Francis, father of Sidney; Mrs. D. Francis, his mother; Mrs. Brown, who was present when he was inveigled away; Samuel Johnson, a colored man, on whom Dickinson and Turner called to inquire for a colored boy, before they went to the house of francis; Mrs. Fanay Proctor, a colored woman, on whom, also, they called, with the same errand, the same morning; Mr. Sweetser, with whom Mr. Francis was at work when they came to him to obtain his leave to take the boy; Mr. John Metcalf, previously known to Turner, and of whom Turner made the first attempt to get a clue to the colored people of Worcester; Messrs. Geo. M. and Benj. P. Rice, who went to Virginia to reclaim the stolen child; Mr. THOMAS H. LIPSCOMB, of Fredericksburg, vand to the facts here narrated, and in this the noble minded gentleman formed the slave-trater and co-kidnapper, Wilkinson, with the little victim of his scupidity. When, with the officers of justice, Mr. Lipscomb, well-king his gentleman found the slave-trater and co-kidnapper, Wilkinson, with the little victim of his scupidity. When, with the officers of justice, Mr. Lipscomb and the slave-trater and co-kidnapper, Wilkinson, with the little victim of his scupidity. When, with the officers of justice, Mr. Lipscomb, of the profits he fancied about to be realized by the sale of the little free-born citizen of Massachustets. At first, Wilkinson denied any knowledge of the sittle free-born citizen of Massachustets. At first, Wilk Worcester; Messrs. Geo. M. and Benj. P. Rice, who went to Virginia to reclaim the stolen child; Mr. THOMAS H. LIPSCOMB, of Fredericksburg, Va. the noble minded gentleman whose unsolicited and prompt attention to the case of Sidney, soon after his arrival in that place with his kidnapper, Shearer, led to the recovery of the boy and his speedy restoration to the arms of his distressed parents; M. L. Fisher, Esq. Postmaster at Worcester, to whom the letter of the Mayor of Fredericksburg was addressed, bringing the first intelligence of the boy in Virginia; Mr. Manna Porter, of Palmer; Mr. Knight, of Worcester, Col. Phillips, the Sheriff, who apprehended E. M. T.; and Hon. Abijah Bigelow, with others. Cester; Col. Phillips, the Sheriff, who apprehended E. M. T.; and Hon. Abijah Bigelow, with others.
On the part of the Defendants, Col. — Turner and his wife, the parents of E. M. T.; Dr. Marcus Shearer and Purlin Shearer, brothers of Dickinson Shearer, and of Mrs. Turner; Mr. Bond, with

whom E. M. Turner had been living; Mr. Cooley, one of the selectmen of Palmer; Mr. Nichols and Mr. Crouch, of Warren; Miss Jane Little of Shirley, daughter of William Little, who is a cousin of Mrs Turner and the Shearers.

The case was opened by Col. Pliny Merrick, the

District attorney, in an eloquent address, setting forth the nature and enormity of the offence charged in the indictment, &c. It was testified, that on Thursday morning, Sept.

R was tesnined, that on I mursday morning, sept. 12, two men, now recognized as Dickinson Shearer and Elias M. Turner, came to the house of Mr. Francis, with his son Sidney, whom they had found in the street near by, and after having inquired of Mrs. F. if that was her son, told her that one of francis, with his son Sidney, whom they had not the principle of in the street near by, and after having inquired of her, shearer, who professed to keep a store in Palmer, shearer, who professed to keep a store in Palmer, about thirty miles west from Worcester, wanted to get a colored boy to live with him, to do chores about the store, to take care of the horse, &c.; the penalty of the law; Turner, in consideration of the the they had a colored boy who had lived with that he then had a colored boy, who had lived with his youth, being commended by the Jury to the merhim five years, but his parents were about to remove away and take him with them; that he liked that very much, and the boy was so fond of living a him, that he had told him that, if he knew when his father would come for him, he would hide to prevent being carried away; that he (Shearer) liked LABOR IN THE STATE PRISON FOR SEVEN YEARS. Colored boys, and would be glad to get another in The case of Turner is to be carried up to the S

em, and they got in, and all three drove off togeththem, and they got in, and all three drove off together towards Palmer, at which place they arrived towards Palmer, at which place they arrived towards night. They stopped at the house of Dr. On this testimony, we mak marcus Shearer, and took supper, the boy receiving his food in the same room with the rest, though his food in the same room with the rest, though not at the table with them. In the evening, they proceeded to the house of Col. Turner, where they spent the night. Early next morning, Dickinson Shearer took the boy with him into the Keene and Hartford Stage, and proceeded to the South. At Hartford they went on board a steamboat for New Hartford they went on board a steamboat for New York; thence to Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. to Fredericksburg in Virginia, where they arrived on brother James Shearer, and saw not his own name which had been written on the paper at Worsester.

York; thence to Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. to Fredericksburg in Virginia, where they arrived on Sanday night, the 15th day of Sept.

They there stopped at the Farmer's Hotel, and remained three days, when Francis L. Wilkinson, of Cartersville, Va. (who had, about ten days before, returned from Massachusetts, bringing another colored boy, viz. — Hazzard of Shirley, whom he had lodged for sale in Richmond, Va.) appeared and took away with him Sydney O. Francis, in the stage, at one o'clock at night. The next day, Thomas H. Lipscomb, Esq. of Fredericksburg, had his attention arrested to the boy Sidney by the fact that unlike the colored people of that place, bond or free, he was able to read the bills posted that the boy had been kidnapped from the free North, where the colored children are taught to read and write. This gentleman, prompted by motives which do him the highest honor, procured the arrest and imprisonment of Shearer, and in the very next stage which left Fredericksburg, after with the colored children are taught to read and write. This gentleman, prompted by motives which do him the highest honor, procured the arrest and imprisonment of Shearer, and in the very next stage which left Fredericksburg, after with the colored deficiency of the commonwealth by the District Attorney was thrillingly eloquent. the arrest and imprisonment of Shearer, and in the very next stage which left Fredericksburg, after Wilkinson's departure, (i. e. just 24 hours after) pursued this abettor of Shearer to Richmond, a discussion of the shearer to Richmond, and the shearer to Richmond, a discussion of the shearer to Richmond, and the shearer to Richmond, and the shearer to Richmond, a discussion of the shearer to Richmond, and the shearer to Richmond, a discussion of the shearer to Richmond, and the shearer to Richmond, a discussion of the shearer to Richmond, and the shearer to Richmond and tance of 60 miles.

tance of 60 miles.

There, discovering that Wilkinson had lodged the boy Hazzard a few days before, for sale, and that to avoid detection in carrying Sidney to Carteraville, he had taken a route a little wide of that place, Mr. Lipscomb hired a private conveyance for himself and the two assistants he had caused to accompany him. At midnight, he reached the Hotel where Wilkinson had left the stage at noon; and without waiting for dinner with the other passengers, had started with Sidney on foot, to go the distance of eight miles to his house. Stopping no longer than was necessary to refresh the horses, he resumed his journey, and reached Cartersville before break of day, having travelled one hundred and twenty miles, in a little more than 28 hours, and without sleep. So deep an interest did this Virginian take in the welfare of the little colored stranger, who, he correctly surmised, had been dragged away from the free home of his birth to be doomed to a life of slavery. We would, if it were proper, stop to write a merited heaf—that he was not acquainted with either Wilchington this gentleman, of whom Virginia has reason to be proud, and whom Massachusetts has welcomed as a truly chivalrous son of the South. But his modest demeanor represses the impulse to which we would gladly yield. We are happy, however, what he has come a voluntary witness the late County, but really to be conveyed, as he quickers of slavery to all the most important offices in his gainst abolition. The meeting-house is the castle of Shirley was put on trial for having been concerned in aiding and abetting James. Shearer and Francis L Wilkinson, in kidnapping James Shearer and Francis L Wilkinson, in kidnapping Shearer and Francis L Wilkinson, in kidnapping James Shearer and he had taken a route a little wide of that place, Mr. Lipscomb hired a private conveyance for himself and the two assistants he had caused to accompany him. At midnight, he reached the Hotel where Wilkinson had left the stage at noon; and without the content with the content and the co

distance of 500 miles, with a broken arm in a sling, that he might testify to facts of great importance in the trial of two recreant sons of this Commonwealth, who have humbled their native State in the eyes of

L'as aclore the

shire county, a distance of more than 40 miles.

This deception was undoubtedly practised upon him to gain tune for Dickinson Shearer to get clear with his prey, as well as to divert him from making particular inquiries in Palmer, which might lead to a discovery of the route the fellow had taken.

On his return towards home, in despondency, his attention was turned to the notice in the Worcester papers of the discovery of Sidney in Virginia; and when he reached home, the Messrs. Rice had gone to fetch back the stolen child, whom they soon had the satisfaction of restoring to his parents and his home. Not long ofter Sheary was sent hither here. home. Not long after, Shearer was sent hither by the Governor of Virginia, in compliance with the demand of the Governor of Massachusetts, to be tried by our laws for the crime committed. Suitable measures were put in train to ferret out and bring to justice the accomplice in the crime, and E. M. Tur-

cy of the court.
On Monday, (Jan. 27,) Judge Cummings pro nounced sentence on Shearer as follows. The Dickinson Shearer be placed in solitary con-

his father would come for him, he would hide to prevent being carried away; that he (Shearer) liked colored boys, and would be glad to get another in his place; that Sidney was the very boy he wanted, &c. &c.; by which story he prevailed on her to let him go with Sidney to see his father, who was at work on the rail-road, not far distant, to consult him on the subject. This, they accordingly did.

They then made a similar representation to the father, in the presence of Mr. Sweetser, by which Mr. Francis was persuaded, though reluctantly, to let his son go. Turner now accompanied the boy to the house to obtain his clothes, &c., the father not accompanying them. But, in a few minutes, the father returned home, and inquired of Turner the names of himself and the other man, and was told that the other man was Purley Shearer, and that his name was John Dickinson. These names Mr. Francis immediately wrote down in his account book, which was exhibited in Court with these names written in it. It was proved by the testimony of Mrs. Francis, have not him to be carried up to the Supreme Court.

We may not dismiss this subject, without calling attention to the testimony of Mrs. Hannah D. Turner, who, among other things, stated, partly under a cross-examination by the District Attorney, that her brother Dickinson Shearer, on his return with her son, Elias M. Turner, from Shirley and Worcester, brought a colored boy (Si duey) to her house, where they spent the night—that she knew nothing further about the boy or what her brother was intending to do with him. On the cross-examination, she stated that a few days, perhaps ten, before that, the same brother was at her house, in company with a stranger, Wolfelman and another colored boy (the Hazard boy from Shirley)—that all three spent the night there, and that, in the morning, the time alleved.

was exhibited in Court with these names written in it. It was proved by the testimony of Mrs. Francis, that these names were so written at the time alleged, corroborated by that of Sidney, who was present and saw his father get the book and write them, and by that of Hon. Abijah Bigelow, who had official occasion to examine the book during the absence of Mr. Francis to look up his lost son. This record having been made, the parents committed Sidney to Turner's care, who took him on foot to the Central Hotel, whither Shearer had repaired to get the horse and wagon ready.

On reaching the Central Hotel, Sidney was transferred to Shearer, who proceeded with him up Main street, to 'Nobility Hill,' to use the words of Sydney, where, at the south end of the iron railing, which runs over the hill, the wagon came up with them, and they got in, and all three drove off togethed him and the boy up—saw the boy go away in the stage at the time her brother Dickinson Sheare

On this testimony, we make no remark, but as it was given before the Court, it is the property of the

and able, and the closing plea for the Commonwealth by the District Attorney was thrillingly eloquent.

The deportment of the people during the trial was generally respectful and decorous; and the funereal solemnity with which they heard the verdict of the Jury strongly indicated that, while they cordially acquiesced in the justice of the verdict, they did not rejoice in the fact that criminality so aggravated had been contracted by their fellow men.

AGENTS.

MAINE .- Jas. Clarke, Wayne ;- Edward Southwiel

MAINE.—Jas. Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwick, Bugusta;—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Handshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilber, Dover.

Vernvort.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rewland T. Robinson, North Ferristurg.

Massacuesters.—Wm. E. Kimball, Topefield;—Moses Emery, West Newburg;—C. Whapple, Newburg;—Isane Steurns, Mansfeld;—Luther Boutell, Graton;—B. F. Newhall, Songua;—R. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeten;—J. Church, Springsfeld;—W. & S. B. Ivos, Salen;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lovell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorckester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Hanover;—Wm. Carruthers, Amediumy Mills;—Isane Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Neymouth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centrecille;—Isrnel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Taunton;—John Bailey, New-Belford;—Alvan Waid, Ashburnham;—Saml. I. Rice, Northborough.—[I]—For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.]

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 475.

was there found, where Wilkinson had lodged him was there found, where Wilkinson had longed him for sale in a slave jail, and where he had been kept about a mouth, when Major Brown of Lunenburg took him away to restore him to his mother. In this acquittal of Mr. Little we heartily rejoice.

From the Herald of Freedom

A Thrilling Story.

A Thrilling Story.

We have had among the anti-slavery friends here an intelligent woman—Mrs. Mary Webster, of Boston, who has resided recently a considerable time in Florida, and witnessed some of the workings of the 'peculiar institution.' She told us considerable of the beauties of slavery, which fell under her own observation. Among other incidents in which she bore a part, was her rescue of a beautiful slave boy, the offspring of a young colored woman and a very respectable lawyer now resident in the city of Now York, and probably, as much opposed to slavery as any body—of the same opinion, with regard to it, as all New England, and the free States generally. This little boy was sold with his mother, when he was an infant, to go from the place where he was born and where she was 'raised' a house serrant, on to a plantation some 60 miles distant, where she was, for the first time, turned into a field, among a herd of men and women, and her want of field skill, experience and energy, to be supplied by slavery's propelling power, the whip. She failed, of course, to do her unwonted task, and they whipped her, of course, to bring her up to it. Mrs. Webster had known her and endeavored to ransom her, before she went to the plantation, but could not effect it. She told her, however, of one Friend, to when she known her and endeavored to ransom her, before she went to the plantation, but could not effect it. She told her, however, of one Friend, to whom she might resort in times of extremity, and told her to pray. The poor wretched creature endured her toil and her floggings till endurance was exhausted. Her little boy had grown sickly and emaciated, for want of sustenance to supply the cravings of our common nature. His mother was worked mercilessly and fed insufficiently for her own support,—more so for her own and the child's. She saw him wasting away and felt herself failing fast, and in despair she deposited him on a bed of sand, as Hagar did Ishmael—and crawled off underneath a forsaken shanty to die. The little wretch had been weaned before the time, that nursing him might not keep his shanty to die. The little wretch had been weaned before the time, that nursing him might not keep his mother from her task. He saw where his mother had crept, and impelled by keen famine, he at length made his way to her, and sought his old fountain of nourishment, the fainting and exhausted mother's boson. She was missing, and supposed to be dead. But some of the slaves had spied the little one creeping towards the shanty, and following him there, discovered the mother. She was soon dragged out of her retreat, and an attempt made to make her renew covered the mother. She was soon dragged out of her retreat, and an attempt made to make her renew her work. She watched her opportunity and made her way into a wood hard by, to hang herself, and get rid of her intolerable miseries. Looking up for a friendly bough, she spied a patch of blue sky, that in its beauty reminded her of God, of whom she had heard Mrs. Webster speak, and it occurred to her that she would pray to him before she put an end to her life. She prayed—like humanity in its utter extremity, and God gave such assurance of His existence and aid, that she put off killing herself and returned to her hoe. She had delved at it but a few minutes, when a sturdy slave man came up and told minutes, when a sturdy slave man came up and told her he would do her task for her, which he did. She celt assured there was a God, and that he had heard her pray, and sent the man to help her. She took courage and resolved she would not kill herself. The next morning, a messenger appeared from Mrs. Webster, who had mustered \$150—her all in the Webster, who had mustered \$150—her all in the world, 'even all her living,' and sent it on to ransom the boy. Thus was God helping her again, and again she thanked him and took courage. But when the messenger saw the emaciated boy, he said he would not live to get to Mrs. Webster, and he refused to take him or leave the money. Here was a dilemma for the owner. He wanted the \$150; it would be clear gain, for he knew the child would die. A slave wench ventured to say to him, he might send Sukey (his mother) with the child. Sukey could not do much, and so she was despatched home to the owner's dwelling, near Mrs. Webster's home to the owner's dwelling, near Mrs. Webster's residence, along with the child. Here she thought God helped her in good carnest. The mother recovered her strength under the gentler usage of service, and the child recruited with her.

webster left it and brought her ransomed captive to the base of the slave-holding region, and Mrs. Webster left it and brought her ransomed captive to the North. He hade farwall it his slave mother and North. North. He bade farewell to his slave mother, and North. He bade farewell to his slave mother, and resolved in his boy imagination, that when he grew a man he would come back and buy her out of bondage. Mrs. W. brought him to Boston,—thence she carried him to Portland, where she learned of an asylum for him in the family and care of Rev. Parnel Beach of Campton—an abolitionist, if we have one in the North, and in a free town, if there is a town free this side the Canada line. He is now there rejoicing in freedom and home—though without a mother.

mother.

The friends of humanity in the city had given the bright eyed boy over \$100, at different times, towards his filial project of buying his mother. The money is deposited in the Savings Bank in Boston.

THE VALUE OF A SLAVE'S LIFE IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Some months since, a white man in South Carolina murdered a slave. The case was one of great malignity, and the murderer was sentenced to be hung. A petition was got up in his behalf, but Governor Butler rejected the prayer, in decided terms, alleging that it was high time the laws protective of the persons of slaves should be enforced. His answer to the petition was published in the papers of the North, as an evidence of the reign of justice in a slave state. Every body, except a few disbelieving abolitianists, thought of course that the criminal would suffer the sentence of the law.

Now what is the fact? The MURDERER IS PARDORES! We cannot be mistaken. We have it from one who was on the spot, and knows what he testifies. Governor Butler reprieved the condemned man; the reprieve extended beyond the term of his office; his successor, Governor Noble, being petitioned, pardoned the murderer.—Philanthropist.

[This is the case which attracted so much attention at the North, where all the Anti-Abolition papers published Gov. Noble's letter with great triumph, as a complete refutation of the slanders of the abolitionists that the laws do not protect the life of a slave. We again set up our challenge for the production of a slave. Gle Case is which a white Man Has Been executed at the South for the Murder of A SLAYE.] THE VALUE OF A SLAVE'S LIFE IN SOUTH CAROLI-

AT THE SOUTH FOR THE MURDER OF A SLAVE!

North AND SOUTH. Let us not spend our reprobation on the besotted south, but on the cold-blooded, pro-slavery north. The north can destroy slavery peacefully, if she will. The south alone cannot. Moral influence is the Herculanean Specific that will kill the dragon. This is with the north. But she exerts it the wrong way. The northern meeting-house is ngainst abolition. The meeting-house is the castle of northern influence. Slavery can never be abolished till anti-slavery takes its citadel. Let its guns then be planted against this strong hold. And if it won't surrender on the summons of truth, let truth's artillery play on its walls. The enemy is at the north. Waste none of your ammunition on the distant and senseless south, till you vanquish the north. The south then yields of course.—Herald of Freedom.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The Marriage Law.

We are glad to learn, that a considerable numb of petitions for the repeal of the odious and unconsti-tutional law of this State, which denies to certain per sons the right of marriage on account of complexion, have already been presented to the Legislature. A might be expected, they are made the occasion of low and indecent jests, by those members of the House who, with all their boasted knowledge and refine ment, are either too ignorant to know, or too debase to acknowledge, that 'God bath made of one blood all nations of men.' We copy below, from the Boston Courier, some excellent remarks of George Bran-BURN, in reply to an unjust allusion of Mr. Dexter, of Boston. The thanks of the friends of purity and free dom are due to Mr. Bradburn, for persevering in the performance of his duty, in spite of sneers and oppo-

TO THE YELTOR OF THE COURSER!

Mr. Dexter of Boston, having in the discussion of Mr. Dexter of Boston, having in the discussion on the License Law, on Tuesday, gone out of his way to attack the numerous petitioners for the repeal of that portion of our marriage law, which punishes as criminals various citizens of this Commonwealth for a mere difference of complexion, and spoken of them as seeking 'to join together those whom God had put asunder,' I took occasion, yesterday, on presenting a petition on the same subject, to make the following remarks in reply to this gross and unprovoked misrepresentation. Believing, as I was obliged to believe, from my experience of the last year, that to believe, from my experience of the last year, that any thing I should say on this subject would be eagerly perverted, caricatured, and faisfied, by papers of both political parties. I took points of both political parties, I took pains to commit my remarks to writing, very soon after they were made, and now send them to you for publication in the Courier, that it may be known, by all who care to Courier, that it may be known, by all who care to know, precisely what they were. With regard to the 'personal allusion' contained in them, I see not why it should be deemed any more disrespectful to Mr. Dexter than to the honorable Speaker. To pronounce it 'scurribous,' or 'abusive,' is to insult the greatest portion of all whom God has endowed with the attributes of humanity.

Truly yours,

GEO, BRADBURN.

Marlboro' Hotel, } Jan. 30, 1840.

I ask leave, Mr. Speaker, to say a word in explana tion of the object of the petitioners; or rather in correction of a gross misrepresentation of that object, which was made, yesterday, by the gentleman from Boston (Mr. Dexter.) Desirous of saving, as much as possible, the time of the House, I had remuch as possible, the third of the Problem, in an its solved to say nothing on the subject of these petitions, of which I have presented so large a number, until the report of the Committee to whom the subject has been referred should come before the House; and until then, I am still disposed to defer

entering into the merits of the question.

I was surprised, astonished, and deeply grieved I was surprised, astonished, and deeply grieved, that that gentleman should have gone out of his way to attack, and misrepresent, and abuse, so grossly as he did yesterday, the signers of these petitions. With some hundreds of the petitioners I am ac-quainted. Among them are men of very high standing in both the two great political parties of the day.

I know their object in these petitions—on one of which stands my own name, placed there before I had the honor of being elected a member of this body; and I know it to be as far from their design, to encourage the intermarriage of the different races as it is from that of the member from Boston, or o as it is from that of the memoer from boston, or of any other person. I know, too, that if such were their design, they could not, consistently, ask the repeal design, they could not, consistently, ask the repeal of this law; for its tendency is, to encourage, not to prevent amalgamation. It is so, because it allows any unprincipled man to take to himself a wife differing from him in complexion, whenever he chooses—provided he can find some one to solemnize the marriage, which it is not difficult to do—with the marriage, of living with her so long and only so privilege of living with her so long, and only so long as he pleases. In the same manner, he may take another, and another, till he shall have had as take another, and another, till he shall have had as many different wives as Solomon. And all this he may do with impunity. It is directly encouraged by the law. But the petitioners do not concern themselves with the question of amalgamation. They believe the Legislature should not either. They doubt the right of this body, to make a difference of complexion the basis of any of its enactments for regulating the course of the human affections. They ask of the Legislature nothing, either for or against ask of the Legislature nothing, either for or again amalgamation. They ask only, that it will not trample on the rights of human nature; that it will cease to authorize, as it does by this law, high-handcease to authorize, as it does by this law, high-hand-ed and atrocious robbery. A distinguished gentle-man stated, some years since, on the floor of this House, that he knew a family of children robbed of a valuable property, under the operation of this law. The petitioners, I repeat, ask not that the

But although the petitioners do not concern then selves at all with the question of analgamation, think it not unlikely that I shall call on the gentle-man from Boston, at the proper time, to prove, if he can, the truth of his assertion. I do not believe, that 'God has ever put two persons asunder' mere-ly because one of them chanced to approximate, in the hue of his skin and the texture of his hair, somewhat nearer to that gentleman, than to yourself, Mr. Speaker. [Mr. Bradburn was here called to order by the Speaker, on the ground that his remark was eaker, on the ground that his remark wa Mr. Dexterhoped he would be allowed to personal. Mr. Dexter noped ne would be allowed by proceed. Mr. Bradburn proceeded.] I did not, Mr. Speaker, and do not intend any thing at all disrespect. ful to the gentleman from Boston. I only say, that I think the gentleman will find it difficult to prove, that 'God has put any of his children asunder' that 'God has put any of his children asunder' on ac-count of a mere difference of complexion. I know that God 'hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth.' I know that 'He is no respector of persons.' I know, too, that He has informed us what are the condi-tions, which shall exclude from internarriage; and I know that none of those conditions is constituted by a difference of complexion. And I know the I know that none of those conditions is constituted by a difference of complexion. And I know, more-over, that the great Hebrew Lawgiver, through whom those conditions were announced, did himself marry an Ethiopian woman; and I do not believe that he would have set the example of 'joining to-gether those whom God had put asunder.' Were I disposed to marry a person of even that gentleman's disposed to marry a person of even that gentleman's complexion, and this law were enforced, I am not sure that I should be allowed to do so; and I mention this, not in disrepect of the gentleman from Bos-ton—for, ever since knowing any thing of his char-acter and talents, I have been accustomed to cherish for him a most exalted respect, a respect amounting almost to veneration—but as a fact, illustrative of the atrocity of this law. I know a clergyman of this city, who married a couple coming within the prohibiti of the statute, without being at the time aware of the statute, without being at the time aware of the fact. His 'organ of coloring' was not probably sufficiently developed to enable him to distinguish nice shades of complexion. [Mr. Bradburn was here interrupted by Mr. Par-sons of Boston, who asked if it was in order to make

would authorize amalgamation but that

speech on presenting a petition. The Speciding that it was, Mr. Bradburn proceeded.

I knew, sir, that I was in order. And I tell that gentleman, (Mr. Parsons) that if he, or any other member of this House, thinks to prevent me from speaking on this subject, he mistakes the matter altogether. I will speak. No gentleman here not even the gentleman from Boston, (Mr. Dexter shall, with impunity, assail and misrepresent any who have done me the honor to entrust petitions to my care. I desire peace, but if the gentlemen will have war, then let there be war—'war to the knife,' t be, 'and the knife to the hilt.

[Mr. Parsons here whispered to Mr. Bradburn, that he was not opposed either to Mr. Bradburn's speaking, or to his object, but only to occupying

me on the subject at present.]
I misunderstood my friend (Mr. Parsons.) He es not wish to prevent discussion on this question in glad he does not. But if I had not been interl am glad he does not. But if I had not been inter-rupted, I should have finished before this. At the proper time, the subject shall be thoroughly discussed on the part of the petitioners at least; or, if it be not, it shall be through no fault of mine. And I here pledge myself, that while I am blessed with the and health, neither my head, nor my hand, nor here pieage mysel, tast white I am bressed what life and health, neither my head, nor my hand, nor my tongue, shall cease its efforts in this behalf, till that odious, and, as I believe, unconstitutional and damable law, shall be blotted from the pages of our statute-book. And I will do what I can, here and wherever-else I may be, in all the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, to show that he can be no friend of freedom, whether he be called Whig or Tory, who can advocate its perpetuity. Such a man may have liberty on his lips, but it were easy to show that he carries despotism in his heart.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Reported for the Liberator.

Sketches of Debates at the Annual Meeting.

cy said—This silence arises from no indifference to the subject presented to us. It is the silence of of his worth. But I have known him ever since the ness and in knowledge. My subsequent acquaintance of fifte but strengthened the love and reverence that his character at first excited. I can vonch for the appropriateness of these resolutions. They contain no unmerited and unresolutions. They contain no unmerited and unnecessary eulogy. His mind, his heart, and his life, deserve it all—all we can possibly say in his praise. Few men have made the sacrifices which that man has made for all that the republican should hold dear. He has devoted to the principles of liberty all that he held dearest on earth; his residence in his own country his beloved Germany, his reputation, his fortune! his sacred honor. He held a distinguis hed professorship in the University of Basel in Switzerland. There his free spirit intimidated the despotic governments of Europe. The Holy Alliance scaled his condemnation, and demanded that he should be give en up to their tribunals. He was ostracised, com-pelled to quit his chair of Philosophy, and became a destitute exile on our republican shores. At first, he availed himself of his skill in athletic exercises, and became the teacher of a gymnasium. Afterwards, he was a Tutor in Harvard University, and finally filled a Professorship with eminent success.

Among all the distinguished men of this age, none Lave occupied more space in the republic of letters, than Charles Folle. Placed in the midst of a worldly aristocracy, he need but have fallen in with their views, and ministered to their conservatism, to have been flattered and caressed by the rich and the great. But the anti-slavery standard was reared. A voice was heard calling alond in behalf of Freedom in the ears of our nation, and he felt that his mission in her service was but begun. Again throwing down reputation, and ease, and honorable station, he placed himself by the side of the friendles Coming forward as he did at the stormie negro. Coming forward as he did at the stormlest and most tempestuous period of the cause, and laboring as he did for its support, he did much towards securing for it its present hopeful and commanding position. In consequence, as I believe, of the stand he then took, he lost the honorable and lucrative post he had so successfully filled. The term for which it had been temporarily established having expired, the subscriptions were not renewed. It fell to the ground, for want of the means of support. I

every odious reform, and we shall prepared as he to meet our Judge. The Rev. John Pierpont rose in support of the resolutions. His voice was at first inaudible, and he was requested to ascend the platform, that he might be distinctly heard. He said,—I have but little to say, Mr. President, and that little ought to be heard from a low place. I ought to take no other; I am not even a member of your Society. But I could your Society. But I could not allow the resolutions to be put which my friend has just sustained, without expressing my deep sym-pathy with them, as he has done; though neither of us knew, the moment before, that they were to be

ference to the anti-slavery cause, that Professorship would have been placed on a permanent foundation and he would have retained the office he so worthi-

ly filled. But, turning his back upon every such temptation, he went forth again into the world, and

at length became the pastor of a wealthy congrega-tion in New York. Here he labored with great suc-

cess, and here also, his stand as an anti-slavery man caused him to be proscribed. He was driven from

that metropolitan pulpit for his love of liberty, and his devotion to her cause. His means of life, from that time, were ever shifting and precarious. His

or time, were ever shitting and precarious. His profound learning, his immense stores of every kind of knowledge, and the efforts of his powerful genius were not indeed lost, but they were hidden in remote districts, and devoted to small and rural parishes, where he was beloved and appreciated.—Suddenly and painfully has he been summond honce, but will we room, we feel how

ed hence; but while we mourn, we feel how blessed it must have been to him, so tried and puri-fied, to depart. For him to live was Christ; there-

fore it was gain for him to die. Let us cherish his memory! Let us imitate his spirit and his deeds!

Let us be ready as he was to assume the cross of

I was bound to that man by many ties. Not only by the ties of acquaintance, but by the stronger bonds of sympathy. Last month, I received a note from of sympathy. Least mount in the dedication him, requesting me to take a part in the dedication of the little church at East Lexington, which he and his beloved partner in life had been exerting themselves so diligently to erect for the service of Christ and of Freedom. There was that in his note which and of Freedom. There was that in his note which divide the control of the service of the ser him in his undertaking. I said, yes! it shall go hard with me but I will come. I longed, if I might, to encourage him in his devoted labors, and to see him anchored in this quiet haven, after so many and various positis. I least Academy after so many and various perils. I went. Another part was assigned me, than the one I had thought to fill. Unexpected-ly, I was called to preach; the health of Dr. Channing having prevented him from performing that office for his friend. But a damp was cast upon the festivity of the occasion, for he was not there. We wanted his cheerful voice,-his calm and lovely

now, why he was not there.

We cannot doubt that for him to die was gain. had other acquaintances on board that devoted boat; but in thought, it is still he that meets my eye. picture him as he ever was in life, calm and re lute amid that scene of danger and of death. He reviews his past life—he feels that it was spent for others, not himself. The flames surround him! the cold depths are below! May it be yours and mine to feel the exulting joy in death, which he might justly feel. You, sir, are a father, and have seen your little ones at play, striving by their artless efforts to attract your attention. You have watched them climbing from chair to chair, till they attained instruction—these chairs of high philosophy—they were not regarded by him as abiding seats,—not as the places where he was to live, nor even as the places by which he was to live; but as places to fit him for a second and higher life in the arms of his Heavenly Father. I warmly second these resolu-tions, and hope that some man will be selected from the anti-slavery society, who has the knowledge of our friend's life and character, which will qualify and at the same time the spirit which will enable him to dure, to speak of both as they demand, in your behalf and in the presence of the world.

Mr. Pierpont was requested to read the resolutions a second time, which he did; and was followed by

SAMUEL J. MAY in their support. I rise, Mr. President and friends, not because I expect to do any justice to my own feelings, much less to the charac-ter of our departed friend, but because I am impelled to speak of some things which may not be known to us all. Some present may not be fully aware of the indebtedness of our cause to that great, becau greatly good man. It was in the spring of 1833 while persecution was raging against us, and while I was constantly obliged to listen to the expression of very different sentiments, that I was cheered on-ward and strengthened by Dr. Follen. It was at our darkest hour that he came among us. It was no because he was solicited. Though we were no then, any more than we are now, divested of the idea that greater things might be accomplished for our cause by those who occupy the highest places in the cause by those who occupy the highest places in the community, yet as he, was a foreigner, and not much known to most of us, we had not solicited his aid. He came to us because his great heart told him that ours was a great and good cause. He was drawn into our midst, by the 'cords of love and the bands of a man.' He fully understood our principles. He as heartily and as entirely embraced them, with as perfect an understanding of their exceeding breadth, as those who began to promulgate them. When as those who began to promulgate them. When the time arrived for the New England Convention of 1834, Dr. Foller was there. All the time he could command from his avocations at Cambridge, (which were never neglected,) he spent with us. I need but refer you to that valuable document adopted by the Convention, 'Address to the People of the United States,' prepared by him as chairman of

ow thoroughly he understood our purposes, and ow deeply he loved our principles. I hope that address may be re-read. It is pregnant with thought; it is worthy of being printed and re-printed, and kept REMARKS ON THE DEATH OF DR. FOLLEN.

Wednesday Apternoon, Jan. 22.

The resolutions relative to the sudden death of Dr. Follen (published last week, and which, for Dr. Folles (published last week, and which, for want of room, cannot now be repeated,) having been read—

After a pause of some moments, Mr. Edwing the After a pause of some moments, Mr. Edwing Current to this Society. They involved principles which some of our band had not the resolution to embrace. Oh! could be but have infused into those the subject presented to us. It is the silence of grief and sympathy. I waited to see some one more grief and sympathy. I waited to see some one more eyes would not have since been obliged to look upon of his worth. But I have known him ever since the period of his arrival in this country—an exile and in poverty—driven by his love of liberty from Eu-faithful, always. He was a modest, not a forthperiod of his arrival in this country—an exite and in poverty—driven by his love of liberty from Europe to these republican shores, and may therefore venture to speak of him. I was then a boy; and I looked up to him with admiration for his superiorilooked up to him with admiration for his superioriways had something to say. It is impossible for any words to do him justice. But few appreciate him ways had something to say. It is impossible for any words to do him justice. But few appreciate him. One must indeed be a great and good man to appreciate fully how good and how great Dr. Follen The first thought that came to my mind when The first thought that came to my mind when the news of his death reached my cars, was the beauti news of ms death reached my cars, was the beautiful thought of the Apostle:—He was 'a dear child of God.' What mean these words, if not to express such a character as his? the character of one who found his delight in devoting his high powers to the service of mankind, thus proving his affinity with

Mr. Quincy. Since I rose to sustain these relutions, some lines have been put into my hand—the last, probably, that Dr. Follen ever wrote. They are atranslation from the German poet, Korner, and were written for a little anti-slavery book, the Liberty Bell, but came too late for publication. We may almost regard them as a voice from the dead. They are his last offering on the altar of Liberty; and it is not ungraceful in us to lay them upon his grave

FAREWELL TO LIFE. [Translation of lines composed by Korner, when, dangerously wounded and helpless, he lay in a forest, expecting to die.]

This smarting wound—these lips so pale and chill—
My heart with faint and fainter beatings, says
I stand upon the borders of my days!
Amen! My God, I own thy holy will.

The golden dreams that once my soul did fill,
The songs of mirth become sepulchral lays.
Faith! Faith! That truth which all my spirit Youder, as here, must live within me still.
And what I held as sacred here below,
What I embraced with quick and youthful glow,
Whether I called it liberty, or love—
A scraph bright I see it stand above;

And as my senses slowly pass away, A breath transports me to the realms of day Mr. GARRISON. This is to me a solemn, an affect ing, a heart-moving occasion, but not a gloomy one. In the light of Christianity, there is nothing gloomy in the grave. Only while men knew not of 'the resurrection and the life,' was the way overhung with darkness. Now we know that Christ has arisen what is death to the christian? In one sense, the decease of Dr. Follen seems melancholy. Had he died, as it were, according to the will of God, had his work been fully accomplished, and bis mission his work been fully accomplished, and his mission complete, our grief would be less poignant. But his time, in the order of nature, had not come. His death was premature, as well as awful. He was sacrificed on the altar of mammon. I consider him as a martyr to the spirit of gain, which regulates the business of this country.

usiness of this country.

The time has been, friends, when to you I wa unknown. Few were willing to penetrate to me in my utter insignificance. The time has been, when not a single friendly voice encouraged me; not a single friendly hand was stretched forth. I stood alone. At that time, who sought me out in my utter obscurity, and cheered my heart with of his lips? It was Charles Follen. me at the outset of my labors, in the obscure cham-bers of Merchants' Hall. He aided, and counselled, and strengthened, and cheered me. He labored to and strengthened, and cheered me. He labored enlighten those he dwelt amongst, and make the sensible of the claims of enslaved humanity. Agai to live was Christ; thereto die. Let us cherish his
te his spirit and his deeds!
ras to assume the cross of
twe shall then be as well
ar Judge.

The claims of ensiaved numanity. Again
did he go to Dr. Channing and others,
and endeavor to bring them out in behalf of the
tal journey, was to entreat me to go to East Lexington, and preach on the abolition of slavery to the people of his charge. He told me that his own was a free church. Indeed, I knew that, had it been any other, he never would have officiated there. I knew him early; though, since the time of our first meeting, we have been separated by long intervals, so ing, we have been separated by long intervals, sthat I have not been in constant association within. I knew him well. There are men, with whom we may be acquainted for years, and yet them. There are others, and he was one, who characters are so transparent, that to see them is to know them. I knew him from the first hour I saw him: for his heart was like an open book. was no hypocrisy or guile found in him. He wa the lover of liberty—the friend of God. When I look upon such a being, all creeds, all systems of Theology vanish. The contemplation of his devotedness to duty fills my mind. In moments of darkness he never faltered—in times of danger, he was masters of the treasures of learning—the men who may be high in station, and exalted in popular favor-are they the men who are willing to stand forth as the early defenders of the wronged and down ed? No. sir. The man of them who can do i prodigy, and that man was CHARLES FOL He was a member of the Board of Manager of our Massachusetts A. S. Society; and he was rare man in council. He was also, at one time, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Society at New York; and his counsels and influence there were often of great service to the anti-

slavery cause. Since coming into this meeting, I have heard that intelligence has been received in the city from his wife and little boy. The child of such a father is able to give his mother consolation in her great af-

It is but a few years since the tide of political fu penalties of the laws of Georgia, for daring to show ourselves the friends of liberty. Who took the brunt of that hour's labor and peril? Charles FOLLEN. It was CHARLES FOLLEN who then was brow-beaten and insulted by one whose name will be infamous in the history of his country, unless he repents-George Lunt, the chairman of the leg

Stative committee.

Dr. Follen stood forth the advocate of humanity pose it were a woman who opened her lips for the perishing and the dumb! So much the better! He rejoiced to see her plead for the oppressed. Yes, sir he felt it would be but an additional cause of re-joicing, if all the women of the land should advo

fS. J. May explained what it was to which his to the Garrison had alluded, in speaking of this love impartial liberty which was uppermost in the heart of our friend. He had referred to the resolution of Dr. Follen, and the speech by which he sustained it, at the annual meeting in 1836. He(Dr Follen) foresaw how those universal principles must practically operate and he put forth those sentiments, as a guide perhaps to those who had not advanced so far, as to perceiv clearly what impartial liberty implies.]

Mr. Garrison continued. It is a great thing t have a good wife, and it is well that our resolutions should allude to this circumstance in speaking of Dr. Follen. In all his sacrifices and difficulties, his wife stood by him always. She ever wished him to go forward, and never to go back. Our resolutions happily touch also upon the self-sustaining power of our cause. This he most deeply fel-Though a giant in intellectual power, he re on it only as secondary to principle, and it was the righteous cause that he trusted—not in man.

The REV. HENRY COLMAN followed in a few in pressive remarks, of which we have not yet been able to obtain a report. The resolutions were adopted with much emotion, the whole audience rising.

PROFFSSOR FOLLEN, in one of his last lectures be fore the Mercantile Library Association, made th ollowing beautiful quotation, unconscious, that to mself it was so soon to be applicable.

With poiseless trend death comes on man: No plea—no prayer delivers him :— . From midst of life's unfinished plan, With sudden hand it severs him; And ready or not seady, no delay, Forth to his Judges's bar he must away

COMMUNICATIONS.



THE ABOLITIONISTS OF MASSACHUSETTS

BRETHREN AND SISTERS : You are probably aware that the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A S. Society have adopted a plan for raising money by weekly contributions. The details of the plan are given in the Liberator of Dec. 20th, in the address of the General Agent on the subject. This plan has been adopted with signal success in several places. and bids fair to supersede all other methods for collecting funds. The Massachusetts A. S. Society, at its annual meeting, held the past week, unanir recommended the adoption of the plan by the friends of the slave throughout the State. The universal opinion of the meeting seemed to be, that in no other way could so much money be obtained, with so little sacrifice, as by the weekly contribution plan, prepared by the General Agent of the Society; and in this opinion it seems to me every one must concur monstrated its perfect correctness. In the towns where this plan has been tried, more than double the money has been subscribed, than we have ever been able to obtain by any other mode; though it is only in its infancy, and has never in any place reached its full me, so far as principle would allow, to pour oil up extent. A man would give six and a quarter cents a week, which amounts to three and a quarter dollars a year; when, if he were called upon to give a sum for six months or a year, he would never think he could give more than 50 cts., or a dollar at the utmost; and when in such times as the present, he might not give half of it. And this may arise from no want of nterest in the cause. Many persons, who have the disposition even, seldom have large sums of money by them which are not needed for other purposes but there are few who could not pay six and a quarter cents a week, if they were called upon regularly at

It will be seen by looking at the Treasurer's account, that a very large proportion of the money collected during the past year has been obtained from individuals, in sums of less than two dollars each: a very large part in sums of from 12 to 50 cents. None of these on the weekly plan would give less, probably, than one cent a week; few less than two, and many at least six. Besides, a large number, as has been den onstrated, would contribute, who have never in times past given any thing. But supposing we should not get one additional contributor, what a vast inrease there would be in the funds of the Society There are about 300 towns in the State. They

will certainly average a hundred abolitionists. The sum of three cents a week from each of these would give \$46,800 a year; a sum more than three times as any year, and which would enable it to send the voice of the living agent, and the mighty influence of the press into every part of the State, from the cloud capped hills ' of Berkshire to the sandy wastes of extreme Cape Cod, where hearts may be found beating an audible response to freedom's rallying cry, rich and warm under the genial influence of benevolent and universal love, and exhibited in striking contrast to the dreary desolation and the wild aspect of nature around them, and the barren and heartless ning to feel somewhat the awkwardness of the posicharacter of the soil on which they tread. With this sum a very short period would suffice to enlist all whole country; and their late deep and desperate here is of real freedom in this Commonwealth in behalf of the suffering bondman; and besides this, a that they are well-nigh a spent faction; that it is, in much larger sum could be given for the operations of the National Society than has ever yet been done. Cannot the abolitionists of Massachusetts average three cents a week? What man or woman is there who does not spend unnecessarily a much larger sum penditures that cannot be reconciled to a feeling for remotest sympathy for the suffering and the dumb. you give no more for their relief than you now do for your brethren of a darker hue? We profess to be abditionists. We are constantly inculcating the duty of feeling for those in bonds as bound with them, and calling loudly upon both Church and State to purify themselves from the foul sin of slavery. How much evidence do we generally give of sincerity-that we really wish for its extinction? Just about as much as the great body of professing christians do of conformity to the great law of love; and that is next to none

We often hear people refuse to give to the antislavery cause, on the ground 'that they don't know as it will do any good.' Humanity never dictated that objection-never. Something besides love to God and love to man is at the bottom of it. That objection could never be made by one who had felt the lash of the driver's whip, or expected ever to be sold under the hammer of the auctioneer. No-selfishness, prejudice, hatred are its authors, as will appear when 'judgment is laid to the line and righteousnes to the plummet,' and the springs of human action are laid bare. How much have we ever sacrificed to make this world, which has so long been filled with fraud, and violence, and oppression, a dwelling place for liberty, and a habitation for the Prince of Peace? nest answer to this question would make many of us, who claim to be friends of freedom. blush and hang our heads for very shame.

But, to the weekly plan. I say that by this method more than three times as much money as we have ever raised can be obtained the present year, without any one being called upon to sacrifice any of the done at far less expense, and with none of the disadvantages under which we have heretofore labored. It would prevent the necessity of employing finan- rupted by a number of voices opposing all discussion in every place. Only let them know that you want lar and uncertain manner by which funds have been tral in regard to the whole subject of debate-hope too often regarded as so many leeches, whose constant -and, furthermore, that it was probable they should cry is, ' Gire, gire.' This has been one of our great- see it in the next Liberator, that I had been gagged est obstacles. Let the weekly contribution be fully down in the meeting. To all this, (as well as a few established, and agents will not longer be under the delicate and affectionate insinuations from the Rever

jury will be constantly full. I might mention other fair and summary a manner; that the res dvantages from the plan, but I have not room; neither is it needed. They are too palpable to escape no

Then, brethren and sisters, let not another week pass, before you commence the plan in your commi Begin immediately. Let every first day of the week witness your deposite in behalf of the crushed and bleeding slave. The plan is given in detail in the Liberator of the 20th of December last, to which you are referred for information in regard to the meth od of putting it in operation. Read the excellent address of the General Agent. DO NOT FAIL. By the love you profess for those who are grinding in th dark prison house of slavery, and as you value liberty for yourselves or your posterity, I conjure you to lose no time in verifying by your works the doctrin you profess. Immediate is the word. No gradualism n our ranks. Let us go to work now, and our exhausted treasury will soon be filled, our Society will soon be relieved from all pecuniary embarrassment slaveholders and their apologists will tremble for the afety of their darling institution, while the bondm

By Sante's wave, in Mississippi's cane, Will feel the hope, within his bosom dying, Revive again.'

TRUTH TELLER

Letter to the General Agent of the Massach MY DEAR COLLISS: You requested me, in your last, to give you a son

what more minute statement of proceedings at the last annual meeting of the Berkshire County Anti-Slavery Society. I have delayed to answer you or this point, because I have thought that it could be no possible benefit to the cause to keep before the public the continued evidences of the universal narrow-mindedness and dishonesty of the new-organiza tion. I felt, during the time I was an agent of th Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, that it became me, as friend of the outraged colored man, to keep clear of every topic which would hinder me from bringing my efforts to bear as directly as possible upon the cau the surges of controversy which are breaking so fear fully over his hopes and his fortunes in this state, rather than breathe a whisper to the storm that awoke them. For this reason, I have spent but little effort in this controversy, except, in the limited social circle, and around the fire-sides of my anti-slavery brethre But, from the observations of a few months past, have been led to view the matter in a different light I regarded the Massachusetts Abolition Society, a its formation, as the bantling of prejudice and sectari anism—the forlorn hope of a few illiberal and disap pointed men. I was convinced that some of its leaders were dishonest, and all of them-wittingly or ur wittingly-sacrificing great principles and good men, to secure the co-operation of the ministry. But, I con-fess, I was so blinded by the affection that I cherished for every one, 'who had named the name' of abolition that I did not see what was at the time as clear as ray of light-that such a party must wax worse and worse: that a little leaven was so soon to leaven the whole lump; that a few men were to give character t the abolition enterprise, wherever they received fel lowship, or wielded an influence. In the light of the thick-coming' developements of the past season, cannot resist the conviction, that, in order to shield the cause from disastrous overthrow in the Statekeep it from becoming the tool of the timid and the time-serving, and finally from sinking its glories in the mælstrom of political strife—it is necessary to treat the Massachusetts Abolition Society as hostile large as the Massachusetts Society has ever raised in deeply hostile, not only to the principles which lie the basis of our cause, but to those of every othe which seeks the full enfranchisement of human na ture. How can they expect to be called an anti-sla very society, when they have strangled the freedom of

opinion, the vitality, the unum necessarium in the whole scheme of emancipation, and have set up on basis so narrow, that a system of catechising and masculinizing is necessary in order to retain the sta of accomplishment? It is evident, they are begintion they have assumed before the abolitionists of the deed, at present, 'life and death' with them, if not already 'a gone case.' But of the meeting-and I will be brief, as I necessarily must.

I was lecturing at that time in this county, and acwho does not spend unnecessarily a much larger sum every week? We do not in this estimate call upon the friends to make any surrifer. The money can be raised without the least privation. There is not a that there was no agent in the county to represent us in the meeting-and suspecting the new society had seized those in bonds as bound with them, or even with the olitionists of Berkshire, I started immediately for the Had you brothers, sisters, friends in slavery, could place of meeting. On account of the distance, the short notice I received, and delay in travelling, I could notify but two or three of our friends, after arrived in the region, before the day of meeting cam on. On the morning of the meeting, and a short tin before it commenced its session, I learned that Dr. Osgood, Rev. Messrs. Root, and St. Clair, were in town, I called on them at their lodgings and introducmyself as an agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. My reception, to say the least, was not very flattering. Knowing that Dr. Osgood professed to be neutral in regard to the two societies, I inquired of him-after Messrs. Root and St. Clair had passed o -if it was probable that any questions would be brought before the meeting, on which debate would arise between the two societies' agents. He told me he thought not, and that he should use his influen to keep such out of the proceedings of the meeting. had a similar conversation with the secretary of the society, who is a new-organizationist, and received a similar answer. [I make no charges against the honesty of these gentlemen, but merely state facts.] The meeting commenced. The weather being severely cold, there were but few delegates in attendance. though notice had been given in the county papers Rev. Mr. Hurlburt, agent of the Massachusetts Aboli tion Society, was chosen chairman. He proceeded to nominate a business committee, which was compose of the friends of the Massachusetts Abolition Soc ety, Mr. St. Clair being one of the number.

The first resolution reported by the committee for discussion, was one resolving that the name of the society be changed from Berkshire County A. S. Society to Berkshire County Abolition Society, and the it become auxiliary to the Massachusetts Abolitic necessaries and comforts of life. And it can be Society. As the matter was thus thrown open for debate, I arose to give a few reasons why I was opposed to the resolution; but was immediately inter cial agents to a great extent; and relieve the lectur- on the resolution, and requesting that it might be ta ing agents from that onerous and thankless labor, of ken at once. This clamor became so noisy and imconstantly begging for money wherever they go. Every body knows, that a man who begs is looked upon with suspicion by a large portion of the people said, 'We don't know much about the differences between the two societies, but we are in favor of the rese noney, and their hearts are at once steeled against lution '-let us have it without debate. Dr. Osgoo you. 'It is a money-getting concern;' and thus all was prodigiously agitated at the prospect of such a your appeals in behalf of suffering humanity pass by them as the idle wind. Such has been the irregury thing of that sort. He declared himself to be near obtained in times past, that our Society has been con-stantly in straightened circumstances. Our agents some of the societies in the county, in which he re-have thus been under the necessity of soliciting sided, had thus changed their auxiliaryship, and cernoncy wherever they went; and they have been but tainly they had a right to do so in Berkshire County necessity of neutralizing all their labors by constant appeals to the pockets of their hearers; and the treas-

posed to change the relation of one of the a of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, with: ring a single charge against the society, the sented before the county as unworthy the of every true abolitionist; that the resolut it was adopted, ought to be fully and imp cussed before the delegates then on the of whom, on their own confession, could not telligently on the question, until they knew a cerning it; that I demanded, as an agent of the y A. S. Society, that before one of its auxili ken off from its fellowship, and it cast out fro port and the affections of the friends of the ab charges-if there were any-should be dis definitely made, and the right of defence left a barrassed. My appeal 'prevailed nothing' securing me a hearing, and I sat down a securing me a nearing, and I sat down to myself with the reflection, that though truth a be overcome in prætio, she is destined to combello. After I was silenced, the chairman was ed without interruption to give his reasons for ed without interruption to give any reasons for a taining the resolution—the amount of which we that there was much prejudice existing in the ma ty against the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Sees and if much was done for the cause, it must be for through the new society :' [crgo, the Manach Anti-Slavery Society ought to be annihilate chairman finished his remarks, and the tead taken and passed. The constitution of the ag provided, that it could be altered by a majorit, vithout previous notice, at any annual p the society. Had a majority of two-thirds bee quired, as is usual in such cases, the real not have passed; and, certainly, if time had been ken to rally our friends to the meeting, and the ty of speech allowed them, the tesol been rejected triumphantly. Rev. Mr. Hurbart, agent of the Massachusetts Abolition Society in Bel. shire County, and chairman of the meeting, in a m sequent conversation, gave me to understand in ambiguous language, that it was a packed meet telling me, with evident satisfaction, that they he effected the very object for which the meeting primarily called. Thus did the delegates of meeting, by stopping their ears, and rushing upon freedom of speech, heap to themselves a clerisectarian abolition society. Yours, for God and humanir

JAMES SAYLES BROWN Hampshire County, Jan. 14th

LOWELL, Jan. 25, 1840. Were I able to express my feelings in relati some of the movements and developments of the p fessed friends of the slave, I would be glad to do but I cannot. I feel that which I cannot write ; tell. 'Had it not have been from a friend, I e have borne it.' The confession of Rev. C. Fitch is your last paper is a precious confession indeed. humiliation is manly ; it is magnanimous; it is Chris like. Again I can honor, as well as love M Fitch. God grant that he may again, Peter-like, His sheep and feed His lambs-and thus go on the end; rejoicing to be made an instr hands of the Lord in turning men from selfishin sin unto righteousness and to God. In Mr. Find returning to his first love, I rejoice. Oh! that could say the same of many with whom we we delight to take sweet counsel together, and whose lips we delighted to hang. Stanton, Ph Scott, Towne, E. Wright, jr. and others; when they? Oh their fall !- How is the gold become how is the most fine gold changed! How man sighs and how great the grief their departure h ed, the judgment day only will revea

But, friend Garrison, we have one strong these men, as well as of all other men. It is a fu mental principle, implanted in the human bres the Great Author of all things, viz: a cons God has given to man a monitor within, which not allow him to sin unreproved. This praciple, de upon it, is continually at work in the bosoms Vright, Jr. of O. Scott, of H. B. Stanton, of Tor and-may I say it ?- of St. Clair, and every other so Adam. For the proof of this, I refer every man to own conscience. You will see it developed in it confession of Mr. Fitch Yes, and in the infa letter of E. Wright, Jr. to H. B. Stanton. To fore it is that we may take courage and perse well-doing, for if God be for us, who can be again

Affectionately yours, &c. AN OLD SCHOOL ABOLITIONIST.

Hard Times! . Hard times! Hard times!' sayest thou so? thou compelled to labor for another without payl. Then it is 'hard times.' Nothing but 'a peck of om a week' to subsist upon? 'Hard times' indeed And art thou liable from all thou holdest dear on earth, and to spen remainder of thy days toiling under the lash of the brutal overseer, in the rice swamps of the South Then, I do not blame thee for crying out, Hard fine! Art thou a husband-and art thou fearful that what thou enterest thy dwelling, the wife of thy been my have been torn from thee by the hand of enpidity and avarice? Or, art thou a wife, and fearest thou the he whom thou lovest as thy own life, may, before the rising of another sun, be forever separated from the Hast thou children-and dost thou tremble lest, when thy feet shall cross thy threshold on thy return home thou wilt find that the spoiler has visited thy heart stone, and sundered ties the strength of which now but a parent knows? If such be thy situation, the thou mayest justly complain of ' hard times.' But thou art surrounded with the comforts of life-if that art a partaker in domestic joys-if thy heart rejoins in the pleasures of social intercourse-then let such a complaint escape thy lips.——But-hurk what cry salutes thy ears? It is from the land whips and chains-it is the cry of imbruted busess coming up on every southern breeze, and appealing thee, dear render, in the name of Him whose in there lies despoiled. It is the cry of 'HARD THAIL' Lynn, 1 mo. 1, 1840.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 21, 180.

At an adjourned quarterly meeting of the Wintown Anti-Slavery Society, held last evening their lowing resolutions were ununim sent for your disposal, viz.

Resolved, That the recent effort of the Rev. I

REO. GARRISON:

Resolved, That the recent effort of the Keriel Wise, in his official capacity as an aloiding is
turer, on the evening of the 24th ult. to traded it
Massachusetts A. S. Society, to stigmatize the di
acter of the editor of the Liberator, and to create
cord and dissension among us, was unworthy of phe
fessed abolitionist, and deserves the reprehensive
every true friend of the slave.
Resolved, That, notwithstanding all the sophis
vituperation and calumny, with which our cas is
been assailed, our confidence in the Massachusetts
S. Society remains firm and unshaken.
Resolved, That the abolitionism of the Liberator
high-toned and consistent; and that its indefagat

high-toned and consistent; and that its indefaigal editor is worthy of the fellowship and encouragess

of every friend of humanity.

Resolved, That any attempts to divide our rable on sectarian grounds, shall meet with our unqualified disapprobation.

LOCALY A COOLIDGE, Jr. Sec.

JOSHUA COOLIDGE, Jr. Sec.

SALEM, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1849.

SALEM, Olho, Son Hall Salem, Col. Co. Ohio, Asis At a meeting of the Salem (Col. Co. Ohio, Asis Slavery Society, held this day, the following officer were elected to serve the ensuing year:

President, Isaac Truscott; Vice President, Dr. Isa-President, Isaac Truscott; Vice President, Dr. Isa-President, Isaac Truscott; Vice President, Dr. Isaac Truscott, Vice President, Dr. Isaac Truscott, Willey St. Isaac Truscott, William (March 1997), Asia Control of the Color of the

The following resolution was unanimously sorted.

Resolved, That while we believe in the utility necessity of carrying out our principles at the pain and electing none to office but the steadfast friends general liberty, we at the same time most cancel deprecate the formation of a third political party, exceedingly injudicions, dangerous to the success our enterprise, and a violation of faith well undersuland often repeated by the expressions of the Apenda A. S. Society.

B. B. Davis, Sec. A. S. Society. B. B. Davis, Sec.

ANOTE The deba on the subj southern me than a wool 28th inst., b

WHOI

THE

more odious friends of li ceding year to give any ceded the which we r all its naked be sufficient be safficient every genui The rule in of Maryland by John G New York sustained, words: That no

other pape the Distric-tory, or th

Territories now exists entertaine The yeas YEAS-YEAS—2 Beitne, Blas Brewn, Alb William O. B. Campbel John Davis, Deberry, De Fine, Forna Goggin, Gra Hawkins, H Johnson, W. John W. Jo Johnson, W. John Miller, Moris, Petriker sey, Rayner Samuels, S. Samuels, Samuels, Strong, Sam Thomas, Phecob Thompson, Weller Williams, Cliams, Wise NAYS—

Allen, Hugh ker, Barnare Briggs, Broosey, Chitten sey, Chitten ton, Crary, Davies, Don Everett, Fi Giddings, C William S. Hook, How Keim, Kem Lowell, Ma' ell, Menroe Morris, Na menter, Pay Reed, Ridgy Sergeant, S Smith, Starl land, Trum Wagener, P liams, and I Every mer olution, e of Tennesse of Kentuck

from the no ing Van B Maine ; Atl New Harrys Prentiss, Ea John Davis, from Penus; Leadbetter, The sum ands thus Whig Nay Van Burer

Whig Yes

Van Burer

Several m While the Representati lamentable ed by a maj ble evidence rapid progre abettors may proof that the spirit of the very screwmies of imp before the that SLAVI

What, the 1. Let pe town and no 2. Let eved, be arged people, and State in Cor ecure its re The object alayeholders force of the peace to the

this questio quietude, so in the holy sion be stop ter shall be Abolitionist have it in feat the m KEEP UP

extinguish.
The Boar Slavery Socials, at their lowing reso Resolved
of shame ar
house of R
standing ru
olution, or o
in the Distr
or the slav
of the Unite
received by
whatever.'
Resolved

Resolved

5th inst., by the adoption of

- es follows

abject of abolition, originally commenced b

members, and which was carried on for more

has a week, was brought to a close on Tuesday the

edious, and more insulting, if possible, to the

sieads of liberty, than either of those enacted in pre-

fing years. Our limits this week will not allow us

give any portion of the extended debate which pre-

is asked deformity; and this, we doubt not, will

afficient to excite the disgust and indignation of

ale in question was proposed by Mr. JOHNSON

sely genuine friend of liberty in the Free States

Maryland, as an amendment to another proposed

John Quincy Adams. Mr. VANDERPOEL of

Vork moved the previous question, which was

ped, and the rule adopted in the following

That no petition, memorial, resolution, or paper, praying the abolition of slavery in District of Columbia, or any State or Terrique the slave-trade between the States or ritories of the United States in which it exists, shall be received by this House, or trained in any way whatever.

ear and nave on the adoption of this infamous

Hessia, Airord, Andrews, America, Banks, cek, Blackwell, Botts, Boyd, Aeron V. ert G. Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, Butler, Bynum, John Campbell, William

Batler, Bynam, John Campbell, William Carroll, Chapman, Coles, Colquitt, Con-A. Cooper, Crabb, Craig, Crocket, Cross, John W. Davis, Garret Davis, Bawson, anis, Dillett, Dromgoole, Earl, Eastman, ace, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gerry, aan, Graves, Green, Griffin, Habersham, ill of Virginia, Hill of N. C. Holleman, pkins, Hubbard, Jameson, Jenifer, Joseph Illiam Cost Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, ac., Kemble, Leadbetter, Lewis, Lucas, LeClellan, McCulloch, McKay, Medill, aanya, Montgomery, Nisbet, Parish, Par-

mnya, Montgomery, Nisbet, Parish, Par-Pickens, Pope, Prentiss, Profit, Ram-Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, James Rogers,

Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, James Rogers, haw, Albert Smith, Stanley, Steenrod, ster, Sweeny, Taliaferro, Taylor, Francis phip F. Thomas, Waddy Thompson, Ja-son, Triplett, Turner, Warter, John White, Levis Williams, Joseph L. Christopher H. Williams, Sherrod Wil-and Worthington—114. Mesars, Adams, Judson Allen, John W.

Hugh J. Anderson, Simeon H. Anderson, Ba-guard, Beatty, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Brewster,

ad, Beatty, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Brewster, bekway, Anson Brown, Calboun, Carr, Car-chenden, Clark, Clifford, James Cooper, Cran-c, Curtis, Cashing, Dana, Davee, Edward, an, Doig, Duncan, Edwards, Ely, Evnns, Ellmore, Fletcher, Floyd, Gates, Gentry, Goode, Granger, Grinnell, Hall, Hand, & Hastings, J. Hastings, Henry, Hoffman, ward, Hunt, Jackson, James, C. Johnston, pashall Lycanes, Lee Lyonay, Lincoln.

iall, Lawrence, Leet, Leonard, Lincoln, ry, Marchand, Marvin, Mason, Mitch-

roe, Morgan, Samuel W. Morris, Calvary Naylor, Newhard, Ogle, Osborn, Pulen, Par-aynter, Peck, Randall, Randolph, Rariden, Igway, Edward Rogers, Russell, Saltonstall,

Simonton, Slade, John Smith, Truman zkweather, Storrs, Stuart, Tillinghast, To-mbull, Underwood, Vanderpoel, David Peter J. Wagner, Wick, Thomas W. Wil-

Every member present from the slaveholding States

Tennessee, and Messrs. Anderson and Underwood

of Kentucky, all of whom are whigs. Every Whig

of Indiana, voted against the proposition. The follow-

Waine: Atherton Shaw, Eastman and Burke, from

John Davis, Gerry, Ramsay, M'Culloch, and Petriken, from Penusylvania; Weller, Medill, Parish, Taylor,

ter, and Sweeny, from Ohio. Total, 25.

The sum of the whole matter, as it respects politics

While the passage of such a rule by the House of

of by a majority of only SIX votes affords indubita

stable and bumiliating, the fact that it was pass-

evidence that the cause of human rights is making

id progress in our country. Slaveholders and their

olitionists congratulate themselves on so signal a

not that their principles are taking deep root among

people. Every new attempt to stifle the free

of the age, and apply a gag to the mouths of the

fenders of liberty-every new turn of the pro-sla-

ty serew-in short, every movement of the ene

before the nation and the world, the cheering fact,

What, then, shall be done at this crisis? We am

I. Let petitions for the repeal of this odious rule be

at to the body which dared to enact it, from every

2. Let every State Legislature which can be reach-

d, he urged to protest against it, in the name of the

cople, and to request the Representatives of such

te in Congress to make every possible exertion to

The object of the rule is to stifle discussion. Let

force of the inspired declaration, that 'there is no

squestion there can be no such thing as peace and

the haly place of freedom; that never can discus-

be stopped, or agitation husbed, until the last fet

hall be struck from the heel of the last slave

we it in your power, by means of petitions, to de-

the machinations of crafty politicians, and to

REEP UP THE AGITATION, which they hope to

The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti

is, at their meeting on Monday last, adopted the fol-

Resolved. That this Board has heard with emotion

bry Society, awake to the importance of this cri-

Solved, That this Board has heard with emotions ame and indignation of the adoption by the U.S. to of Representatives, on the 28th of Jan., of a line of Representatives, on the 28th of Jan., of a line, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery to District of Columbia, or any State or Territories as United States in which it now exists, shall be tived by [said] House, or entertained in any way leter.

Resolved. That said rule is a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, and a daring in-

tged to procure as many signatures to said as possible, and forward them to such Rep-

red, That the same committee be instructed to a form of petition to the Legislature of this

Congress as they may select.

of their abhorrence

orth an immediate expression

ttinguish. Will you do it?

onists! the responsibility rests upon you. You

ude, so long as the abomination of slavery stands

face to the wicked.' Let them be taught, that o

cholders and their minions be made to feel the

that SLAVERY MUST-GO DOWN!

wn and neighborhood in the free States.

are its repeal.

of impartial freedom only serves to demonstrate

ts may well tremble in view of the result, while

Whig Nays from slaveholding States,

Several members were absent.

Van Buren do.

Whig Yeas from non-slaveholding States,

on the non-slaveholding States, except Mr. Proffit

in favor of it, viz. Mesers, Smith and Parris, of

Hampshire; Montanye, Kemble, Jones, Fine,

iss, Earl, and Strong, from New York ; Fornance,

the Journal of Commerce, voted for the amended

tion, except four, viz. Messrs. Bell and Gentry

VEAS-Messre. Alford, Andrews, Atherton, Banks.

passage of the unconstitutional rule to refet. We can only give the rule itself, in

A GAG LAW.

quote what he says on this subject.

If invited, were they bound—or were they at liber-y even—to stay away from such a Convention, where objects were to be considered 'most intimately con-

Brother Rogers closes an editorial notice

The friends of freedom in other States have re

o congratulate themselves that the good cause in New

Hampshire is in the hands of so able and fearless a

champion, and one so well qualified in every respect

to meet and vanquish its enemies, whether they fight

according to the Indian mode, from behind the trees

Gen. Harrison.

ident upon those to whom it appropriately belongs.

of the promise contained in the above letter, the gen

tlemen alluded to, thinking it possible that a commu-

ed the desired information respecting his opinions;

but from that day to the present, a period of more than

three years, he has failed to do what he promised to

Whether such a man is worthy to fill the highes

The Schismatics.

In the western part of this State, abolitionism has

made but little progress among the people, in conse-

quence of its not having been visited by a sufficient

fess to be abolitionists are spell-bound by the sorcery

ennizers in our ranks would seize upon such a field.

agement, as well as by falsehood and misrepresenta-

tion, they would meet with temporary success. The

manner in which the Berkshire County A. S. Society

has been transferred as an auxiliary to the new or-

ganization, is fully stated in the communication of our

bro. J. S. Brown, and speaks for itself. The last

The Hampshire County A. S. Society held its annual meeting in the town hall, last Wednesday. We learn that the old society was abandoned, and a

new one established, casting off Garrisonism, and going the whole figure on political action. Mr. St. Clair and Mr. Root, both agents of the Massachusetts Abolition Society [not Anti-Slacery Society, as erroneously stated in the Courier,] were active participation.

We ask our friends Goodell and Whittier to ob-

waged by the new against the old pioneer organiza

tion; and to say, whether such conduct as this- the

old society was abandoned, casting off Garrisonism

manifests a spirit any different from that which

has assailed the Massachusetts Anti-Slevery Society

and the Liberator from their commencement. We

make these inquiries of them, because they are con-

tinually quoted by the agents of the new organiza-

We have received a communication from a friend

in Northampton, giving an account of the meeting

above referred to; and stating that among the reso

lutions adopted, the purport of one was, 'that as the

tion as favorable to their unchristian proceedings.

number of the Northampton Courier says-

tors in the proceedings.'

' NORTH BEND, 29th May, 1836.

from him the following letter:

GENTLEWEN . Vone lot

do 'in a few days.'

and prevarication answer .- J.

of the pro-slavery forest, or on the open field .- J.

other men. It is a fun ed. This praciple, depe ork in the bosoms of lair, and every other so es, and in the courage and persevere or us, who can be again OL ABOLITIONIST.

s!' sayest thou so? A "Hard times" indeed moment to be separa on earth, and to spend th ng under the lash of the swamps of the Sout er crying out, Hard time t thou fearful that when he wife of thy besom me the hand of enpidity and vife, and fearest then that own life, may, before the ever separated from thee t thou tremble less, who shold on thy return home er has visited thy heart e strength of which nor ich be thy situation, the of ' hard times.' But, e comforts of life-if the joys-if thy heart rejoice intercourse—then let or lips. But-bark .-It is from the land ery of imbruted human

errows, Jan. 21, 1849. held last evening, the for nimously adopted, and an t effort of the Rev. Dan t effort of the Rev. Paracity as an abolition leo-24th ult. to traduce the to stigmatize the char-berator, and to create dis-ter, was unworthy of a pro-cryos the reprehension of

n breeze, and appealing

me of Him whose inst

VERITAS.

tanding all the sophistry, with which our ears have in the Massachusetts A unshaken. ionism of the Liberator i and that its indefatigable wship and encouragesses. ipts to divide our ranks, neet with our unqualified

A COOLIDGE, Jr. Sec. a, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1840.

om (Col. Co. Ohio,) Assiday, the following officers sning year; Vice President, Dr. Jac. Y. Benj. B. Davis; Cory, Benj. B. Davis; Wis.

was manimously adopted.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare saitable form of petition to the U.S. House of Repeatatives, for the immediate repeal of said rule; it the General Agent be instructed to send out said mainto every part of the State, as soon as possible; dethat the abolitionists of the Commonwealth be estably ured to procure as many signatures to said. was manimously adopted.

believe in the utility and
ar principles at the poliut the steadfast friends of
some time most earnessly
a third political party, of
a third political party, of
morfaith well understeel,
Newsjane of the Americas C TRUSCOTT, Pres.

THE LIBERATOR.

The committee of the Board have prepared the following forms of petition, which they recommend FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1840. for immediate circulation in every part of the Common-ANOTHER CONGRESSIONAL GAG! wealth: I. FORM OF PETITION TO CONGRESS. The debate in the U. S. House of Representatives,

To the Hon. the House of Representatives of the United The undersigned, inhabitants of in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully represent, that they regard the standing rule adopted by cour honorable body on the 22th of January, 1840, in the following words, viz: "That no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories f the United States in which it now exists, shall be re of the United States in which it now exists, shall be re-ceized by this House, or entertained in any way whatever. as a violation of the natural right of petition guaran-teed to the people of the United States by the Consti-tution thereof; and we do therefore most respectfully pray your honorable body immediately to reserind said ing rule.

II. FORM OF PETITION TO THE GENERAL COURT. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Com-monreeath of Massachusetts, in General Court con-

The undersigned, inhabitants of respectfully pray your honorable bodies to protest, in the name of the people of this Commonwealth, against the standing order adopted by the U. S. House of Representatives on the 28th of January, 1840, in the following words, viz: That no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying the abolition of slarery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory or the slave trade between the States or Territories of th or the state traine occurrent the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever; as a flagrant violation of the natural and constitutional rights of the people; and to pass resolutions, requesting the Representatives in Congress of this Commonwealth to procure its immediate repeal.

These petitions are short, and can be easily trans cribed. Wait not, then, for printed forms, but copy them with a pen, and circulate them in every neighorbood, FORTHWITH .- J.

Emigration to Trinidad and British Guiana.

It was among the many confident predictions of the opponents of West India emancipation, that such a neasure would inevitably prove fatal to the prosperiy of every island in which it should be carried into effect; that the emancipated laborers would not work cither for their employers or themselves; that idleness, vagabondism, violence, would universally prevail; that the lives of proprietors of estates would be continual peril; and that abolition was but another name for all that is wild in theo; y, and ruinous in practice. To suppose that these predictions were really believed by those who attered them, is altogether too great a stretch of charity; and would be tantamount to saving, that they were by nature destitute of the common attributes of humanity. For Bedlam itself was never so insane as to dream that injustice, oppression and cruelty, exercised toward one portion f mankind by another, would be better for all parties, than a state of liberty and equality. That slaveholders, consulting merely their own interests through the distorted medium of selfishness, may have persunded themselves that an act of general emancipa would abridge their income as well as destroy their power, is granted; but that they have ever believed, r one moment, that such an act would work disas trously for the emancipated, and make their condition more miserable than ever, is not to be reckoned among possibilities. No man in his senses gives credit to the anter, for any profession of concern which he may make for the welfare of his slaves, while opposing their manumission. He is thinking, primarily, of his

own interest, his own convenience, his own welfare. Of all the frightful prophecies, which were oracularly uttered, respecting the effect of West India emancipation, not one has been fulfilled. No blood has been shed, no outrage committed, no estate left uncultivated, no pauperism made. Never before has such tranquillity been known, never before such industry exhibited, never before such prosperity witnessed, in the British West India islands, as at the present time. In the manners and morals of the people, in agricultural thrift and commercial activity, in the edcation and religious improvement of imbruted humanity, the change is truly astonishing. What will it not be in the course of twenty years! When freeslavery has done, then wil! the contrast be completegrand - overwhelming

operation of the emancipation scheme. 1. The rewhich every where prevail. 3. The rec extension of the marriage institution. 4. The decrease anticipated. We are not surprised, therefore, at the of pauperism and crime. 5. The rapid increase in following remarks respecting the doings of the Conthe value of estates, 6. The importunate demand for vention, from the pen of the oditor of the Herald of all kinds of laborers from abroad. 7. The perceptible Freedom . augmentation of exports and imports. 8. The abroknowledge. 10. The multiplication of schools and

most wholly disbanded, it must be because all appre-brother seemed to have but one purpose, and that was hensions of revolt and anarchy have passed away. If trangonillity pervades every island, it proves that the tranquillity pervades every island, it proves that the emancipated slaves are neither revengeful nor quarrelsome. If the marriage institution is beginning to be honored as of divine origin and authority, it follows that society is emerging from pollution to a state of purity. If pauperism and crime have greatly diminrecommend to ministers and churches of our connexished in amount, this fact alone furnishes incontestible proof of the salutary effects of this great measure. If the estates have suddenly increased in value, and are now worth more without any laborers than they were with them formerly, it must be owing to the superior industry of the free cultivators of the soil, and the increased security of property. If emigration from other countries is encouraged, not to supply the place of any portion of the emancipated, but to be dded to their number, in giving additional beauty and opulence to the colonies, it must be conceded that the experiment works well. If the amount of exports and imports have increased, it must be in consequence of the superiority of free over slave labor. If the spirit of caste is fast disappearing, it is not only confirmation of the fact, that God has made of one blood all nations of men, but proves to a demonstra-tion that there is no need of a separation of the white and colored population, by any scheme of coloniza-tion. If eight hundred thousand beings, who, in a state of slavery, were doomed to brutal degradation and ignorance, are now permitted, nay encouraged and aided to obtain instruction; if the great parallel of the charge of pro-slavery, without their incurring the humiliation of becoming abolitionists. A fine peace offering this, of the anti-slavery cause to its incorriging the charge of pro-slavery, without their incurring the humiliation of becoming abolitionists. A fine peace offering this, of the anti-slavery cause to its incorriging abolitionism of the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations was at the Convention, and they were beta, if they could effect it—and they were successful. and aided to obtain instruction; if the gospel may now be preached, without abridgment or adulteration, with- place, and not important to be placed on record. Two out peril or molestation, to all classes, where once it was proscribed; if the number of missionaries and to Southern churches, and the other to prepare one teachers, of schools and churches, is constantly multi- for the churches at home. These committees are to plying; what can be more delightful or more conclumake their report at an adjourned meeting, to be held sive evidence of the safety and utility of immediate at Concord, on the first Tuesday of June next. emancipation? If the long dormant energies of the colonial proprietors are recovering from the paralysis vention, as 'members of Congregational churches, of slavery,-if the spirit of enterprise is opening new were thirteen WOMEN. This will serve to explain resources of trade and profit, -if invention and skill the reason why three clergymen were appointed to are awaking to life, as by a resurrection from the dead, make out the roll! Laymen could not be trusted to

said memorial in the same manner as the one address is peaceable, docile, and worthy of commendation; ed to the U. S. House of Representatives. what excuse is left the American people, before heaven or earth, for prolonging the existence of their nefarious oppression, and trampling under foot a fifth part of their whole population?

The design of this article is to notice a particular feature of British colonial emencipation, which cannot fail to excite the attention of our free colored citizens generally, and which should be contemplated with interest by the whole country; viz: the extraordinary demand for laborers in the colonies, espe-cially in Trinidad and British Guiana. Flattering indecements are held out to colonial emigrants from road, by the colonial proprietors of estates; and stematic arrangements have been made by them, on very liberal scale, to carry this project into effect. It is apparent that they are looking to the United States as the source from which to obtain their prinipal supply. A ship-load of colored emigrants sailed from New-York, a short time since, for Trinidad, who have safely arrived, and found immediate employment, at good wages. The Trinidad papers speak of them in commendatory terms, and strongly idvise those whom they have left behind to imitate their example. A proprietor of estates in British Guiana, EDWARD CARBERY, baving arrived in this country in September last, at the port of Bultimore on a tour for his health, and witnessing the unhappy condition of the free colored population, in that city, felt moved to lay the advantages of a removal to Gui ana before them. He did so, at a meeting convened for the purpose; and to convince them that he was actuated by humane and honorable motives, he offer-ed, if they would select two of their most intelligent men to go to Guiana, and examine the state of things in that colony, he would defray all the expenses of the mission. His communication made so strong an impression upon their minds, that they immediately appointed Rev. Mr. Peck and Mr. Price to visit Guiana, and make as early a report as possible. They sailed from this port in December last, and intellisence of their arrival out is daily expected. Mr. Carbery is now in this city; and from the various inter views we have had with him, we are satisfied that he is entitled to the confidence of the friends of the colored race. In this opinion we are sustained by the leading abolitionists of Boston, to whom he has laid open his plan of emigration, as well as to a public ecting of our colored fellow-citizens, held in Belknap-street meeting-house on Tuesday evening last. We shall pursue this subject in another number.

N. H. Congregational Convention. on in New Hampshire was noticed in our column mmediately after its first appearance. We suspected hen, that it was a clerical and sectarian movement intended not so much to advance the rising cause o freedom, as to save from utter destruction the sinking cause of religious party and sect. We regarded it as an effort on the part of a portion of the clergy of New Hampshire to extricate themselves and their churchfrom the exceedingly uncomfortable position in which their past pro-slavery conduct has placed them or rather, perhaps we should say, as an effort on the part of certain professed anti-slavery clergymen to feter the free spirit of Abolitionism, in order to acco nodate their pro-slavery brethren; to pluck the ause of liberty from out of the hands of the comp people, and place it under the control of titled raband their blinded followers. We suppressed our aspicions, however, and awaited the result. The Convention was held at Concord on the 21st ult The call embraced not clergymen merely, but 'mos affectionately and carnestly" invited ' the members of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches throughout the State; but, although a majority of the Conention were probably laymen, the clerical member eem to have assumed, so far as they could, the whole management of the business. A clergyman was appointed to preside, and three others were chosen as a mmittee to prepare the roll! There were, however, some noble spirits in the Convention, who were determined to do their duty faithfully, and, if possible, to turn to foolishness the counsels of the clerical wire-pullers. Among these we may mention N. P. Rogers, the fearless editor of the Herald of Freedom PARKER PILLSBURY of Loudon, a true and faithful inister of the gospel, and Den. John B. Chanddom shall have reigned in those islands as long as LER of Concord, whose fidelity to principle is as unwavering as the needle to the pole. These, and a few others who acted in concert with them, having There are twelve infullible signs of the successful been emancipated from the thraldom of sect, wer sufficient to baffle, if not to defeat, the machinations of duction and withdrawal of a large portion of the mil- those 'blind leaders of the blind,' who sought to deitary force of the colonies, which, while slavery exist- grade the anti-slavery enterprise by placing it under ed, was indispensable to the safety of the proprietary the control of sectarian leaders. Composed of such body. 2. The good order and unbroken quietude discordant materials, a severe conflict between truth and falsel od, honesty and duplicity, might have been

At this extraordinary meeting were developed all gation of caste. 9. The undeniable improvement of the varied elements of new organization, and all the those who were held as slaves, in secular and religious knowledge. 10. The multiplication of schools and knowledge. 10. The multiplication of schools and houses of worship. 11. The mighty impetus which has been given to the spirit of enterprise, among all classes of the population. 12. The acknowledgements of the planters, respecting the change which freedom has wrought.

Neither of these signs would be visible, if the act of emancipation had not in all respects been attended with good consequences. If the military force has been almost wholly disbanded, it must be because all appresents the step of the presented to our readers the contest between Liberty and Slavery, as at present waged in its most desperate as well as its most malignant stage—(and we hope its last,) in all its inneresting and instructive details. No Congress scene, when Adams fought for the presentation of an anti-slavery petition, could have afforded a more striking exhibition of all the evasive arts of partizan warfare. And no slaveholding speaker of the House would be found a match, in impartiality and fuirness, to President Curtis. That alienated brother seemed to have but one purpose, and that was

> A resolution, endorsing the present anti-slavery movement, was introduced by N. P. Rogers, and af ter being amended, was adopted as follows:

> ion to unite with that society, or some of its kindred organizations, as an important means of abolishing the system of slavery in our land.

The passage of this resolution was resisted by several clergymen, who have long professed to be aboliionists. John Le Bosquet moved to amend it, so as to imply approbation only of the object of the Amercan A. S. Society, and Rufus A. Putnam moved its indefinite postponement; but all in vain. Alloding to the passage of this resolution, bro. Rogers says:

The managers of the assembly intended no such endorsement [of the anti-slavery movement.] Their intent, so far as we could gather it was to place, if possible, the clergy and churches of their denomination out of reach of the anti-slavery artillery on the one hand, and of the imputation and necessity of abolition ism on the other. They wanted to relieve them of the charge of pro-slavery, without their incurring the humiliation of becoming abolitionists. A fine peace

The remaining resolutions are tame and common ommittees were appointed—one to draft an address

Among those who responded to the call of the Cor -who, in this country, will any longer have the folly or effrontery to talk of the danger of restoring our own a philological blunder, by interpreting the phrase, bondmen to their inclienable rights? And, finally, if the colonial planters, who prophesied evil, and only clude women! The presence of twenty slaveholders evil, of the net of emancipation, now confess that all at their communion tables would not disturb the abo their fears were groundless; that they are advancing to littorism of these control their fears were groundless; that they are advancing to littorism of these control their fears were groundless; that they are advancing to littorism of these control their fears were groundless; that they are advancing to littorism of these control their fears were groundless; that they are advancing to littorism of these control the assume that a such as the admission of one woman to membership in such a convention! We need not wonder, therefore, that

one of the reverend committee expunged the names of the thirteen women with as little ceremony as if

A Scene in the House. The Boston aristocracy have been throw they had been thirteen 'niggers;' and this, too, not-fol spasms during the past week, by a well-merited withstanding the Convention itself bad invited all retort of Mr. Bradburn upon Mr. Dexter, in the House persons present to sit and 'deliberate.' But it is of Representatives, for the following gratuit strange that the Convention, after such an invitation, disgraceful remarks made by the latter, in the should sanction the act of the committee, as it did, by of his speech against the license law : a vote of 40 to 26! No wonder that brother Rogers

As to the women of one town the had been named [Lynn,] he could pay no great respect to their opinions. On another subject, they had shown themselves willing to abolish distinctions made by God himself, and to join what he had put asunder ! is indignant at such meanness and hypocrisy. We

In reply to this low attack, Mr. Bradburn very apt v snid-

'I do not believe that God has ever put two person asunder, merely because one of them chanced to ap-proximate, in the hue of his skin and the texture of his hair, somewhat nearer to that gentleman, than yourself, Mr. Speaker.'

subjects were to be considered 'most intimately connected with the 'purity, peace, and prosperity of the church 'to which they belonged? Are the purity, peace and prosperity of the church nothing to them? Are they under no responsibility in regard to them? Had a Convention been called to dispose of such subjects, and they had been unincited, would they have been at liberty to stay away? And had they been expressly excluded, would they not have been bound togo and dernand admittance, and to protest against the exclusion? Would they be bound by proceedings in a Convention, purporting to be of churches of which they were members, but in which they had no voice nor opportunity of voice? Would brethren be justifiable in issuing such a call, or contemplating such a Convention, or holding it, binding other members, without giving them any agency? This would be 'taxation without representation' indeed. But women were invited. It were uncharitable to presume the call was not intended for them. We know their sphere is a peculiar one—that it is the dish kettle, the knitting work, and the wash tub—or, in genteel life, the reigness the weighter which can be the call was not intended for them. It happens that Mr. Dexter has a very dark com plexion, and not straight hair; and hence the cogency of Mr. Bradburn's argumentum ad hominem. giving this just rebuke to prejudice and insolence, Mr. B. has been furiously assailed and grossly misrepresented. The delicate editor of the Transcript accuses him of having made 'severe, low and vulgar remarks,' and ' indulged in the most scurrilous ab of the gentleman from Boston'!! Mr. Dexter said—
'As to the personal abuse of himself, he would not sphere is a peculiar one—that it is the dish kettle, the knitting work, and the wash tub—or, in genteel life, the piano, the curling tongs, and the invisible cambrie needle! We are aware it is not their appropriate business to think along with men, or to form opinions—but rather to be kept as ornaments or handmaids of the nobler sex—for drudgery or for show, according to circumstances—to inflame man's admiration when she is young, and to nurse the brave old gentleman when his admiration days are over. We know all this! But in the name of religion, don't carry this 'immement'al usage, as bro. Bouton would call it, into so far degrade and disgrace himself, as to offer one word of reply to it.' It was not 'severe,' or 'low or 'vulgar,' or scurrilous,' for Mr. Dexter to speak tauntingly of the complexion of a most unfortu and deeply injured people, and to sneer at those who sympathize with them in their low estate-O no This was gentlemanly, magnanimons, and praise-woo thy! But to remind the assailant, that he who live in a glass-house should not throw stones at others,

this! But in the name of religion, don't carry this immemorial usage, as bro. Bouton would call it, into the churches, and anti-slavery meetings, and temperance conventions, and moral reform associations, and peace societies! We don't believe Reverend Daniel Lancaster, and John K. Young (we don't know Reverend Josiah Prentice.) had any such intent when they signed this call. At any rate, they did not express any such. And thirteen at least of the women of New Hampshire did not so understand it. They attended the Convention. They gave in their names as members. We believe they were all legitimate church members, in regular, standing, and so far as we know. members. We believe they were all legitimate church nembers, in regular standing, and so far as we know, persons of tolerable respectability, decent ordinary de-portment, and passable understandings—not learned n the arts, to be sure, like Reverend Messrs. Fifield P. Tallmadge as U. S. Senator from that State. Mr. Tallmadge is a villifier of the abolitionists, a coner of the right of petition, an advocate of gag-law, and supporter of a censorship of the press! The Demin the arts, to be sure, like Reverend Messrs. Fineld and the Panoply, or like them 'mighty in the scriptures' and 'apt to teach.' They are plain, ungraduated women—but we do not apprehend they would have brought signal disgrace on these learned divines, had they been permitted to sit and vote by their sides on some of the self-evident resolves, or had their obscure names gone forth on the same list with theirs to the religious community. cratic party were so anxious to defeat his election he being a seceder from their party,) that they nominated GERRIT SMITH, thinking that some at le of the whig abolitionists would vote for him. If only twelve whigs in the House and seven in the Senate had voted for him, he would have been elected .-- J

To Correspondents.

Several communications, which were intended for The anti-slavery warfare is reduced at last to its The ann-statety wartare is reduced at any to its true issue. It is an issue between the pro-slavery pulpit and the spirit of liberty. These are the combatants, and the battle is joined, and its fiercest conflict is to be fought in New Hampshire. Let it be fought—ALL IS READY ON THE SIDE OF LIBERTY. To God we look for the decision and for victory. iblication in our present number, are unavoidably deferred.

The letter of our bro. H. C. H. to Gerrit Smith, on he subject of Foreign Missions, shall appear soon. We have accidentally mislaid the manuscript of our Watertown friend, giving a sketch of the sayings and doings of the Rev. Daniel Wise, in that town. We shall make another thorough search for it; hoping, if we cannot find it, that the writer will send us anot py. It ought to be published.

We commend the able rejoinder of our friend Adin Ballou, (see last page,) to the attention of all candid equirers on the subject of non-resistance. Peter Downing' shall have his essays put in print They are very much to the point.

The 'Refuge of Oppression' in this day's paper is occupied with an article from the pen of the whig can-To subscribers. We regret, that in several indidate for the Presidency, Wm. Henry Harrison, to ances, bills have been sent to subscribers who had which we invite the careful attention of all our readreviously paid their subscriptions. In most cases of ers, and especially of that portion of them who exerthis kind, the error has originated from the fact, that cise the elective franchise. It shows conclusively the subscriber had paid an agent, and that the agent that Gen. Harrison is no more worthy of the support had not made proper returns. Such errors, in a newsof abolitionists, than Martin Van Buren or Henry paper establishment, where accounts are kept with Clay. They cannot give him their suffrages withou sands of individuals, scattered over a wide terrigrossly violating their principles and giving the lie to all their solemn professions. THEY WILL NOT tory, are almost if not quite unavoidable, even if the ook-keeper exercises all the care and diligence in DO IT. They will scatter their votes, and thus, it ossible, defeat the choice of Presidential electors ; or

f they cannot produce this result, they will at least The Philanthropist notices in very flattering throw the responsibility of electing a pro-slavery Presdelivered before the Ladies' Anti Slavery Society of Gen. Harrison's course on this subject since his fire Cincinnati, by the Rev. W. CHANNING, pastor of the omination, has been neither frank nor honorable. initarian church in that city, and a nephew of On the 8th of April, 1836, the writer of this, then re-Dr. Channing of Boston. The address is pronounsiding in Vermont, united with others in addressing and in matter, eloquent in manner, and uncompre him, and requesting an expression of his opinions of ising in principle. With the exception of Rev. J. the several points involved in the anti-slavery contro-Blanchard, Mr. Channing is the only minister in Cinversy. After waiting about six weeks, they received cinnati who has publicly appeared as a friend to the anti-slavery cause

We invite the attention of all our readers in weeks on its passage to this place. When it did arrive, I was confined by illness. I am now fast recovthis State to the article of ' Truth Teller' on the subject of the weekly contribution plan. Let his recomering, and will, in a few days, answer your inquiries fully.

I am very respectfully,

W. H. HARRISON.' mendations be followed by every abolitionist in the State. It ought to be done, it can be done, and it After waiting a considerable time for the fulfilment MUST BE DONE .-- J.

ERRATA. In the article in our last on the Amistael nication from him might have miscarried, wrote him a case, for 'pection,' read fiction; for 'tribunal' read second time, informing him that they had not receivtribunals.

Send in your petitions to Congress and the State Legislature without delay. Let these bodies know. see and feel that the people are coming!

TP Our highly esteemed brother Boyle of Ohio i office within the gift of the people of this nation, let informed that his letter, enclosing \$20,00, has been the friends of freedom and the enemies of shuffling

INTELLIGENCE.

THE MURDER OF HAGAN. We hear in various quarters of the murder of our respected fellow tow man, M. Richard Hagan, by Mr. Lyle, Mayor Natchez. The murder was committed in a hote Natchez. The murder was committed in a hotel of that city, while Hagan was held by a friend of Lyle's. We are without particulars. The brother of the occused, we understand, started for Natchez on Sunday number of anti-slavery lecturers. There are, indeed, some genuine, true-hearted friends of our cause in in the Sultana, to learn the nature of the difficulty which led to this melaneholy result, and take such steps in the case as his feelings may dictate.—N. O. Sun. that section; but the mass even of those who propower of sectarianism, and have very little vitality in them. It was to have been expected, that the disor-

THE SMALL Pox. The committee of the Legisla-ture, on the subject of the Small Pox, has made a re-port, in which they make a statement of facts, tendin which to prosecute their schismatical designs; and that, by dint of personal intrigue and sectarian manport, in which they make a statement of facts, tending to strengthen, if possible, the proof of the efficacy
of vaccination, as a protection against the dangers of
Small Pox, and against the general spread of that discase. They consider general vaccination the only
proper remedy against the spread of the disease; and
they are accordingly opposed to the re-cuactment of
the law, which made it the duty of boards of health
to remove persons affected with small pox, to hospitals prepared for their reception.

A NARROW ESCAPE. The United States Gazette gives a letter from Boston which states that Mr. Woodward, of Philadelphia, who was at first supposed to have been on board, had actually taken passage and placed his baggage in the Lexington, when recollecting that he had left an article behind, returned to Broadway in haste, and regaining the edge of the wharf just as the hawser of the boat was cast off, was in the act of jumping on board, when a new pair of boots he had on caused him to slip on the ice, and before he could prepare himself for another attempt, the boat was out repare himself for another attempt, the boat was out serve, that it is a war of extermination which is

> TEMPERANCE REFORMATION IN IRELAND. Several of the late English and Irish papers give the most cheering accounts of the progress of temperance in this ill-fated country. The Catholics have taken up the cause in good earnest, and especially through the in-fluence of a Rev. Mr. Matthew, thousands on thous-ands have signed the total pledge—in Limerick alone 10,000. The drunken glories of Garryowen are no more. Whiskey houses are giving up business in al-most all the small towns, and soup, coffee and tea houses are rapidly increasing. houses are rapidly increasing.

DEATH OF COM. CHAUNCEY .--- CO Chauncey, one of the senior officers of the Navy, and President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, died in Washington

ment and woman's rights' question, it is no longer worthy of support'!! It was a very thin meeting, and the resolutions were passed in a very hurried manner. All things will be made manifest in the light, in due time.

The whole number of public schools in Massachusetts are 3013; winter School schools 148,628; number of male teachers 2,411; females, 3,825; amount raised by tax for support of schools, \$147,809 96; average length of all the schools in months and days are 7-4.

ITEMS.

KIDYAPPER ESCAPED. We learn from the Fredericksburg, Va. Herald, that Wilkinson, the kidnapper of the Hazard boy in Lunenburg, escaped from the jail in that place on the 12th inst. This news is not unexpected to us, as we were informed some time since, that, if there was a reasonable probability that he would be convicted if brought to tital, his friends would procure his escape from prison. What was then prediction, is now fact. We shall see whether any measures will be taken by the authorities in Vir-ginia for his apprehension.—Worcester Spy.

The Governor of Virginia has issued his proclama-tion, offering a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of Francis L. Wilkinson, the kidnapper of the colored boy from Massachusetts, who has recently made his escape from the jail in Fredericksburg.

Snow in Vermont. A gentleman who passed from Bennington to Brattleboro, a few days since, informs us that the snow is not less than fire feet in depth on the Green mountains, and that all sleighs and sleds are furnished with shovels, without the use of which they cannot pass each other. The tandem team is in general use.—N. H. Sentinel GREAT FIRE AT WILMINGTON, N. C. On the 17th

inst. Wilmington was visited with a disastrous fire. No bririer could be interposed to the progress of the flames until two squares were destroyed, including the Court House, Custom House, two Hotels, and the office of the Advertiser and Chronicle. The whole number of buildings destroyed is about 150. Five soldiers deserted from this garrison last Friday

night, and in crossing the ice on the American chan-nel, three of them broke in and were drowned, anoth-er retreated and was brought back to Kingston, and one got safe to the States.—Kingston U. C. Her.

At the Ladies' Fair in New Orleans for the benefit of orphan girls, the sum of \$14,033,10 was received.

LICENSE LAW. After a debate of nearly one week's continuance, in the House of Representatives, on continuance, in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last the question on the passage of the order offered by Mr. Allen of Northfield, viz. for the appointment of a Committee with instructions to report a bill for the repeal of the License Law of 1833, was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative: yeas 295, nays 172.

EDUCATION. The premium of \$500 offered by the American Institute of Instruction for the best essay on a system of Education best adapted to the Common Schools of our 'country,' has been warded by the Committee to Thomas II. Palmer, Esq. of Pittsford, Vermont. It is said to be a production of the very first order, and one which will be emimently instructive to all teachers and friends of Common Schools in our country. It will be published in the next vol-ume of the Massachusetts Common School Journal, a valuable semi-monthly publication in Boston, under the management of Horace Manu. The price of the Journal is one dollar a year.

NOTICES.

To the Liberator Subscribes.

The undersigned give notice, that they shall, with the next Liberator, send a bill to every subscriber, who indebted for one year, or more.

The liberator published in March, we hall compared the rabilization. shall commence the publication of a list of the same of subscribers who shall then be delinquent for fifteen

nths and npwards. FRANCIS JACKSON, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, ELLIS GRAY LORING, WILLIAM BASSETT, EDMUND QUINCY, Jan. 1, 1840.

David Ruggles and the Darg Case. The undersigned, a committee appointed at a public meeting held at Chatham street Chapel, Dec. 23d, 1839, to inquire into the case of David Ruggles in regard to the late criminal prosecution in the Darg case, have examined the facts in relation thereto; and have no hesitation in saying, that they are perfectly satis fied that the said David Ruggles has been unjustly fied that the said David Ruggles has been unjustly implicated and wantonly persecuted. First, by imprisonment in a loathsome cell, notwithstanding the most unexceptionable bail had been offered, and subsequently, though liberated, he was subject to heavy and unreasonable bail for fourteen months: during all which time he was prevented from attending to his business, by being compelled to remain within the limits of the jurisdiction of the court.

limits of the jurisdiction of the court.

His recent dischargs without the formalities of a trial, sufficiently exonerate him from the imputation of being concerned in the alleged felony—it may also exhibit the character of the foul conspiracy formed against his rights and property, but by no means repairs the injuries it has inflicted. Suffering through all this period a distressing complaint of the eyes, by which he is nearly deprived of vision, the seanty means he had accumulated, with a view to obtain medical assistance and relief, have been consumed in securing a subsistence.

His situation has been truly one of severe hardships, and such as presents strong claims to the con-

, and such as presents strong claims to the con-ation and sympathy of the friends of humanity

sideration and sympany of and equal rights.

Abolitionists who would embrace the opportunity to afford relief, are respectfully requested to forward their contributions to the address of the subscribers, N. V. to be left at 142 Nassau st. N. Y.

FSAAC PEIRCE,

JOHN W. HILL, PHINEHAS HUDSON.

Jan. 1st. 1840.

Acknowledgement.

The Managers of the Lynn Anti-Slavery Fair ac-knowledge the receipt of five dollars, from Thomas Van Renslaer of New York.

Adelphic Union Lectures.

The lecture on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12th, at the Smith School Room, will be delivered by a member of the Society. Subject—The acquisition of knowledge as a means of elevation.

To commence at 7 o'clock.

JOHN T. HILTON, President. WM. C. NELL, Secretary.

Benjamin Lundy.

The All persons having manuscripts, letters, or documents of any kind, belonging to the late BENJAHN LUNDY, calculated to illustrate the ardnous and disin-Level, calculated to illustrate the ardinous and disin-terested labors of the deceased in the cause of the op-pressed and enslaved people of color, will confer an especial favor upon his relations, by sending them as soon as they conveniently can, to the Anti-Slavery Office in Philadelphia, addressed to Joseph Lusdy,

Office in Philadelphia, addressed to Joseffi Lusby, and they are hereby requested so to do.

Persons desiring them returned at some subsequent period, should convey, such information with them, and their wishes will be carefully attended to.

The different anti-slavery, and other periodicals throughout the country, will confer a favor upon the relatives of the deceased, by giving the above notice one or more insertions in their papers.

OFFICE OF DIRECTION FOR FEMALE DO-

Such are the impositions often practised on inexperienced girls coming from the country for service in fimilies, that the Executive Committee of the N. E. F. Moral Reform Society have judged it expedient to open an office to which females may confidently apply for directions, and heads of families for assistants. A pious lady has taken charge of this department of our labor, and persons applying either for places, or for assistants, may depend upon the fidelity and care of the office agent. We respectfully ask patronage for this establishment, which we trust will be a mutual help to families and individuals seeking places for service. Office No. 2, Chapel Place, rear of Marlboro' Ho

Papers friendly to this object are desired to copy

THE STATE REGISTER.

Containing the New Tariff for 1840, the Insolvent Law, New list of Post Offices, State, City and U. S. Autharities, Judges, Counsellors, Attorneys, Sheriffs, and their Deputies, Masters in Chauncery, Justices, Notaries, Coroners, Clergy, Physicians, Militin, Army and Navy,—Bank and Insurance Companies, besides other useful matter. For sale by JAMES LORING, No 132, Washington Street.

A CARD. A CARD.

THE subscriber having rented the entire store, besides enlarging his present stock, with new articles,
has made arrangements to keep a complete supply of
Pocket Books, and other articles of Morocco manu-

facture; he proposes to keep a much larger assortment and to sell all his articles at the same low prices that and to sell all mis articles at the same low prices that have secured the establishment its present custom. He respectfully solicits of purchasers the examination of his whole stock, consisting of Combs, Pocket Books, Fancy Goods, and Perfumery. A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk street, 2 doors from Washington street.

SITUATION WANTED.

The undersigned wishes to obtain employment is an anti-slavery family, chiefly as a seamstress. It quire of J. A. Collins, 25 Corabill.

SARAH C. SANBORN.

Boston, Jan. 30, 1840 .- tf.

ITEMS.

For the Liberator.

A few weeks since, I dreamed that on the threshold of my home, a white bound, apparently very hungry, came to me. I lifted up my soul in prayer; and, though the animal rushed around me, remained un-A little farther on, I encountered a tall woman with a pack of hungry hounds, with which she ran down her prey. These dogs surrounded me; and though they hurt me not, the death of the hunted, both man and beast, was brought near to my soul, and I spake in the 'heat of my spirit' to the huntress. I asked her if she had ever placed herself in the situ ation of those who were seized, and many led to death by her dogs. At that time, I knew not that the Indians were bunted, or to be hunted; but I asked her, also, if she had considered the case of the poor fugi tive slaves, hunted to death. I awoke, and soon after learned the report, that hounds were to be employed as the allies of free, christian America, in the Florida

In dreams, in visions of the night, A raging hound before me stood Hungry as death, in cruel might He would have drank my living blood.

Instant in inward prayer profound, I, O my Saviour, looked to thee; And though he fiercely rushed around, He had no power to injure me.

Twas a white bound-and near the place, A woman stood before my way, With trained dogs, a cruel race, Who daily hunted down her prey

Round me they thronged with eager cry ; Then to my mind it brought the pangs, The anguish of their souls, who die Beneath the blood-hound's deadly fangs

Yet for myself no fears arose; But in my spirit inly prest, 1 on that woman fixed my eyes, And thus my burning thoughts exprest

Hast thou, in all thy conscious power, One thought of what thy victims kn When thou art in thy conquering hour, And the fierce hounds have dragged them low Place thee with them upon the track,

By the hot blood-hounds held at bay-Bethink thee well, what terrors rack Thy heart-sick and thy trembling prey Think at the moment when the hound Has fleshed his fangs within them first; Remember well what shricking sound

On thy unpitying ear has burst. Think of the war-dogs gathered close ! Think of the heart torn out alive! Think of the life-departing sigh, As deeply thus their fangs they drive!

Go, then-if vainly pity pleads, If vain that sight of living woe-Thy fierceness even thy hounds' exceeds-Far hence, thou demon huntress go! I woke-and while I wondered vet.

A dark report my soul alarms; I heard the Indian's hour was set, And fiercest blood-hounds aid our arr A thousand feelings o'er me rolled-

Their threatened fate, so near me brought Those furious hounds, that huntress bold-The visions of my sleeping thought. Thou! thou! stern huntress of the west! Land of the free-thy chosen name

To blast thy hopes, to blight thy fame ! Oh! I could weep! my native land-Thou vaunted dwelling of the free! The chain hangs round the warlike band,

What withering curses on the rest,

Which once achieved thy liberty. What! call for bloodhounds to thy feasts-Thy horrid rites, at slavery's shrine ! Hunt thy weak foe with savage beasts! Are these thy deeds! my country, thine

Dost thou fill up the destined times, Of earth's deep guilt that utmost sum, When ripe the harvest of her crimes? When swift the dreadful reapers come

Yet once, the warning voice aspires; Ye southern forests, trembling hear-Jehovah's sin-avenging fires" Soon will your lofty branches sear.

From grove to grove, from height to height, Till South and North together blend In one wild blaze of funeral light

My country yield, while on the verge, Ere vet Destruction's flame is sent : Oh, let thy weeping daughter urge Thy only course-repent! repent!

Give back the bondman's inborn right, His glorious birthright to be free : Call not thy bloodhounds to the fight.

And let the red man dwell by thee ! Cherish his weakness with thy power, Plant deep the tree of perfect peace; Its shadowy branch to heaven shall tower,

And wees and wars forever cease. * Ezekiel, 20th chapter, from 45th verse to 49th.

BENJAMIN LUNDY. The Christian Witness of the 2d inst., contains some beautiful 'Rhymes for the New Year,' as we suppose, from the pen of its gifted editor. We extract a few lines of his tribute to Bennamin Lund They are worthy of the memory of a great and gooman.—Pa. Freeman. 'Wo! for thy many triumphs, Death!

Wo! that the righteous perisheth,

Yet hath his spirit sweet release,

His troubles and his trials cease,

And no man layeth it to heart!

And ever, in the perfect peace Of God he hath a part. Rest, FRIEND OF MAN !- thy grave shall be Henceforth a shrine, where pilgrim-feet Shall press the turf that covers thee-And pilgrim's lips thy deeds repeat-How, in an evil age and time, Thy voice rebuked the tyrant's crime, And bade the bondman hope and wait The coming of a happier fate, When Freedom's mandate should be spoken, And every yoke and fetter broken. The slave, upspringing from his chain, The tyrant, from his guilt set free, Shall wet thy grave with tears, like rain, Weeping and blessing thee. And until Time his flight shall end, Thy deeds of daring shall be known-

LIBERTY

The moral triumphs thou hast won-

A PROPLE'S CHAMPION.

LUNDY-THE SLAVE'S UNFAILING PRIESD.

Crowds have possess'd thee for a little space-Brief hast thou been by multitudes adored! Soon has licentiousness usurped thy place; And thou hast sunk beneath the uplifted sword Man must be virtuous, ere thy smiles afford Then shall the tyrant sicken at the board, Like proud Belshazzar, when Heaven's hand de The scroll upon the wall—the mystery undefined NON-RESISTANCE.

For the Liberator.

Reply to Henry Grew. BROTHER GARRISON :

paper of the 3d inst. He cannot agree with me, that 'there is ah end to the ground that my construction of Matt. 5: 38-40, ernments-yes, pretence of maintaining God's statutes was correct. Friend Grew does not even attempt to in supremacy over those of heretical and wicked show that I have mistaken the true import of our princes, he sent forth his bulls of excommunication, Lord's words in that important passage. But he re- dethroning the potentates of Europe, absolving, by a

for prefering a different doctrine. Does he then set allegiance to the powers that were, and commanding Christ aside for Paul? Is Paul greater than Paul's them in the name of God and the holy church 'to re-Lord and Master? I believe that the Master and sist unto DEATH' all attempts of those powers to adwhy did he not endeavor to make it appear, instead of land, and their brethren throughout England, in detacitly admitting that he could not gainsay my con- throning and beheading Charles I., stood on this platstruction of Christ's injunction? I will not imitate form. The 'Fifth Monarchy men,' who set thems him in this thing, but make an humble effort to show up, sword in hand, (as the true saints prophesied of by that Paul to the Romans is in perfect accordance with Daniel) to put down all abuses, and to maintain a god-Christ in the sermon on the mount, as I have expound- ly human government, stood on this platform. They ed his dectrine.

That the reader may have a full and fair view of name of God. To seat ther shall commence where he commences, and end where to be their duty, as the true saints, (unto whom all very improperly. In this case, he commences the par- wanted the whole kingdom themselves; for they only 12th chapter, and ends it with the 7th verse of the out abusing their office. It is true, they did not quote 13th chapter. His evident object is, to inculcate the the 13th of Romans as their warrant for these things; importance of professed christians cultivating peace, preferring, for some reason or other, Daniel the Prophas far as possible, with all men of every description; et, to Paul the apostle, as their chief oracle. Sar first, toward men in general, and secondly toward hewing Agag in pieces was no doubt a favorite prece-kings, governors, magistrates, and all the officers of dent with them, as it has gotten to be with some in existing government, in particular. And the principle our day. These, too, were the furious, fighting, govon which he exhorts them to act in both of the rela- ernment-seeking Anabaptists of Holland, who ject he enjoins them to pursue is, peace with all men, they, as God's people, had a better right to govern than ing it. But read :

'Recompense to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men. If it be possible, As much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men. Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord. Therefore, if thine enemy hunger, feed him: if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head. He not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good. Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth th Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same: for he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain: for he is the minister of God, a revenger, to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Wherefore, ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake. For, for this cause pay ye tribute also: for they are God's ministers, attending continu-ally upon this very thing. Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honor to whom

Now what is there in this exhortation of the apostl any wise contrary to the teaching of Christ in the 5th chapter of Matthew, as I have explained his meaning And I will further ask, what there is in my remarks before the N. R. Convention at all incongruous with this teaching of Paul? If there be any thing of this sort, I humbly desire to know it-that I may renounce it. But I cannot at present discover any such incom gruity. It is true, that Paul's words, and my words. separated from their connection, and arbitrarily construed to mean something never intended, may be placed in apparent contradiction to each other. But t can be demonstrated that there is no real contradic tion between us. It is bro. Grew and other political christians, who place themselves in opposition to the great Apostle of the Gentiles. And they do this at the very moment they profess such unbounded deference to his authority-even while quoting him against

For what purpose do they continually cite the 13th chapter of Romans in this controversy? Answer: to demonstrate that it is the duty of christians to take an active part in civil government-in its politics, admin on and legal vengeance against criminals. This the powers that be,'-or rather, in getting themselves shall exercise political rights and governmental authority? By no means. They are intelligent enough to see that Paul enjoins subjection, non-resistance to the powers that be.' How then do they make out powers that be,' the rulers of this world, ' are of God are ordained of God'-are 'ministers of God' therefore, it must be the duty of christians to take ar active part in the affairs of human government,-to be same inference, (foreign, and far-fetched, and arbitrary as it is,) they call a necessary inference, and make their sole dependence. Nor is this the whole of their presumption. On the strength of this inference, they build a doctrine utterly repugnant to the apostle's express instructions. What is this doctrine? It is this; T that christians may, and ought to, resist 'unto death' the 'powers that be,' whenever those powers undertake to enforce what is believed to be contrary to God's law. This is making physical resistance, open insurrection, rebellion, and revolution by swore and death, the positive duty of christians in certain cases ;-all on the authority of Paul, who enjoins the contrary in the most explicit terms, without one qualification or exception ! This is their sacred deference for the 'powers that be,' 'the ordinance of God,' 'the ministers of God '! They are exceedingly alarmed for fear that we non-resistants are going to fill the world with anarchy and blood-shed, by non-interference with 'the powers that be,' and by physical nonresistance to human government in all cases whatsoever. Nevertheless, Paul to the Romans is their authority for becoming politicians, statesmen, and 'the powers that be '; nay, for becoming rebels, insurrectionists, and overturners of 'the powers that be,' to the glory of God; for becoming conspirators against Cæsar, like Cassius and Brutus; for becoming Regicides, like the Scotch Covenanters and their English allies-who for God and the church put down Charles I. and set up Cromwell, fighting gloriously the battles of the Lord, and wading through royal blood to the pessession of the State! It is most wonderful, and at the same time lamentable, to see how our political a divine warrant for resisting those powers 'unto death'

Rend their writings; attend to their arguments; con-

fate a moment. WE MUST RESIST IT UNTO DEATH. This is the way! And who are to be judges in this matter? 'The powers that be '-those who make the statute? No; for they would always justify their own statutes. Who then? Individual christians, of course, I take the liberty to send you a few paragraphs in or else ecclesiastical combinations of christians! Now answer to our friend Henry Grew's article, in your this is a platform of robellion to government, broad enough for all the religious revolutionists that ever figured in any age or nation. The Pope of Rome, in ontroversy with all who mean to be wholly Christ's; the zenith of his power, stood on this very platform. they must be non-resistants.' I made this assertion on Under pretence of correcting anyses in existing govfers to the 13th chapter of Romans, as his authority single dash of his pen, millions of subjects from their servant perfectly agree. If our friend believes this, minister the government. The Presbyterians of Scotthemselves were to reign, judge and punish in the Paul's doctrine to the Romans on the point of non-re- of power, they were ready to butcher and exterminate istance, I will quote him at length. In doing so, I all wicked kings, princes and rulers. They held it he ends. It will be remembered that Paul did not human governments rightfully belonged) to execute write his epistles in chapters. This division of his their mission. They could not bear to let corrupt and writings has been made by modern hands, and often wicked men rule in the kingdom of this world. They ect under notice with the 17th verse of the were wise and good enough to manage its affairs withtions is the same—physical non-resistance. The ob- stood on this same broad platform. They judged that so far as it could be promoted without sacrificing the the knaves and tyrants of the world. They were for principles of their religion, and contravening their du- setting up what they judged to be God's statutes above ty to God. This is so plain to me, that I wonder those of the powers that were. They were for correctwithin myself how any attentive mind can avoid see- ing abuses in human government, and taking the adninistration of its affairs into their own hands. And to do this righteous work, (so plainly taught in the 13th of Romans) they did 'resist unto death,'-happily for the world, to the death of their rebellion itself What an inveterate propensity there is in men, (not excepting professedly regenerate men,) to make their wn will the law of fellow-men, and to force others

> and undefiled christianity eradicates. I now submit to the reader, for his deliberate an andid decision, a few questions. Does the 13th chapter of Romans exhort christians to be subject to 'the powers that be'? or to obtain and exercise the funcions of those powers? Does it point out their dutie ENDER human government, or is human government? Does it teach them never to resist the rulers of the ountry or city where they live? or only not to resist them when they govern righteously? Does it afford the least intimation whatsoever, that christians may and ought to, revolutionize a bad government, and es tablish in place thereof a good government? Does it afford any intimation that christians are in duty bound o project and execute, in the exercise of civil privieges enjoyed under the state, any political changes in the administration of government? fair construction of the apostle's intended meaning, allow christians in certain cases, (of which they them selves must necessarily be the judges,) to resist 'the powers ordained of God ' unto death '? On the whole, considered in connection with the immediate preced ng 5 verses of the 12th chapter,) does it not teach the same doctrine of unqualified physical non-resistance taught by Christ in his sermon on the mount? Was there ever a more mistaken and unwarrantable us made of any passage of scripture, than political chris ians make of this same 13th of Romans, to condemi non-political christians, and to justify themselves in heir ambition to control the governments of thi world? And, finally, is it non-resistant christianity, or political christianity, that is most likely, in the naure of things, to convulse, distract, and destroy he an society? I implore all, who have a sincere de sire to know and obey the truth, to weigh these questions in the scale of equity, and judge for themselves between us and our accusers.

by physical power to do what they judge best! It is

ne of the last diseases of the carnal heart, which pure

But it may be queried by some, whether all the positions assumed in my remarks before the Convention They do not quote Paul to prove that it is the duty of chapter under notice. I will now endeavor to show christians to be non-resisting subjects of the powers that they are. Friend Grew objects to my definition that be'; but (what is vastly important with them) to of human government, and says he 'defends civil govjustify christians in creating, changing and controlling ernments as defined by Paul, Rom. 13th chap., not as owers that be, '-or rather, in getting themselves defined by Mr. Ballou.' And how does he understand pales of those powers. And how do they make Paul's exhortation answer their purpose? Do abuses of it '-pure and unerring in its requirements they do it by showing that this, or any other passage and administration! Now does the apostle give any in the epistles, gives directions to christians how they such definition of human government? And does he mean that christians are to be subject to such government only? that they are not bound to be subject to the powers that be,' if they abuse their author the powers that be, To not the duty of becoming that government with abuses is not ordained of God? that it is right to resist rulers, if they are executing the their case? By inference!--thus TP Paul says, 'the mandates of a government which is full of abuses, or which is not free from all abuses? and that rulers are not God's ministers, avengers to execute wrath, i they are tyrants, and persecutors of the just in any instance? It seems that friend Grew does understand politicians, and rulers, and ministers of State. This this to be the apostle's meaning. But a bare statement of it is sufficient to explode its fallacy. Paul and the primitive christians lived under the general government of the Romans, and under the particular government of its tributary kings, its governors, tetrarchs, military captains and subordinate officers. Who can have any tolerable acquaintance with the history of those times, -of the Roman empire, its subjugated kingdoms and provinces-of the established eligion of the different nations composing it-of the prevailing idolatry-of the deep and universal corrup tion, injustice, and wickedness of the governmental nctionaries throughout the empire-of the cruel and bloody persecutions perpetrated by imperial authority -and often without that authority, on the respon bility of petty princes and magistrates-of the fact that the Roman government was then little better than a mere military despotism-that such a monster as the tyrant Nero was one of its emperors-and that Paul himself was behended under Nero's authority,-who. I say, can have any tolerable acquaintance with the history of those times, and not see at a glance that

Paul could never have intended to be understood friend Grew supposes? The christians whom Paul addressed must have gone out of the world itself to find civil government without abuses-to find rulers wholly free from unrighteousness and error in the administration of government. And if they were to be subject only to that part of existing human governments, and to that par of the administration of those governments, which was pure, hely and right, according to the divine law of love and justice, -whilst bound to 'resist unto death' all that was impure, sinful and wrong-they must christians torture the 13th of Romans into their ser- have been kept in a continual state of political rebelvice-and how easily they can metamorphose Paul's lion and physical resistance to the reigning powers exhortation to be subject to 'the powers that be,' into I do not see how any man can contend that Paul in the chapter before us spoke only of civil governm and supplanting them, if need be, by open, bloody revo- without abuses-of rulers strictly righteous and just lution. Will it be denied that they hold this doctrine? of an abstraction which never existed. The truth is, he does not profess to give any definition at all of husider the tendency of their movements. What does man government. He speaks in the most broad and our bro. Grew say, in the very article before us? These unqualified terms throughout. His doctrine is, I subare his words: D'It is civil government, and not jection to the powers that be, in all cases whatsoey the aguses of it, that we advocate.' 'If any human er, -for the general reason that they are ordained of statute violates one that is dirine, we are not to hesi. God, and are answering a salutary purpose under the

misconstruction and false inference.

powers that he, it is inferred that he means only the of violence, during the existing state of human nature righteons and just 'powers that be,' or these only so In fact, he agrees with me, without seeing it, in the false inference. When he says, the powers that be human government, properly so called, rightly contraare of God '- are ordained of God,' it is inferred that distinguished from the divine, is 'nothing,' authority are meant; and that all powers which are moral authority. in any sense 'of God,' 'ordained of God,' must be morally good and pure. So, when he says, 'rulers are nical, wicked, corrupt rulers can be in any sense 's were to be considered as in some sense 'of Ged,' 'or- that be'? bro. Grew flies off in a tangent from Pau garded, as, on the whole, under the divine, overruling he infers from any thing Paul says, that christians are of human government, either actively or passively. Actively, in obeying all their righteous requirements, contaxes. Passively, in never restraining by physical force, nances; but patiently suffering whatever penalty duty to God might oblige them to incur. Now have I contended for any thing contrary to this doctrine? If I have, I will renounce it; for I have not meant to advocate anti-christian doctrines.

Perhaps, however, it may be doubted whether Paul really meant to teach that wicked, tyrannical and corrupt rulers are in any sense 'ordained of God,' are made his 'ministers for the good of the righteous,' and for the punishment of evil-doers. This certainly was his doctrine, as it is of the whole bible, and of human experience. Does he not say that God 'raised up' Pharaoh for the very purpose which that king subserv ed-the purpose of showing HIS power in him, and causing HIS name to be 'declared throughout all the earth '? Pharaoh was a free moral agent; and wrought all his wickedness after the impulses of his own corrupt heart. And God punished him accordingly. But still, in God's overruling hand, Pharaoh was made an instrument of good to the very people he oppressed, and a signal 'terror to evil-doers'-' a minister of God' for the punishment of himself and all hi confederates in guilt.

When Paul was before the Jewish council, (se Acts, 23d chap.) the injustice of the high priest, in nanding him to be smitten, drew from him a mo mentary flash of resistance, and he exclaimed, 'God shall smite thee, thou whited wall!' But on reflection, being asked if he meant to 'revile God's high priest,' he confessed himself in the wrong, saying, 'l vist not, brethren, that it was the high priest; for it is written, Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people.' Here, though the high priest had comman ed him to be smitten contrary to law, he would not justify himself in resisting him. The high priest, unjust as he was, was 'ruler' for the time being; and therefore Paul submitted to his tyranny, agreeably his own doctrine in this famous 13th of Romans

Take the case of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylor Thus saith the Lord of hosts; because ye have not heard my words, behold, I will send and take all the families of the north, saith the Lord, and Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon, my servant, [my ' minister,'] and will bring them against this land, and stroy them, and make them an astonishment and of God for good,' to faithful old Jeremiah? whom he He says, on the contrary, ing all this, was not this same Nebuchadnezzar a wicked man? No one will pretend that he was a righteou. man,---certainly, not till after he had executed his mission against Jerusalem; nor till after his casting of the three worthies into the fiery furnace, for refusing to worship his idol.

The case of Saul, king of Israel, is another in point Of him, God said to Israel, 'I gave thee a king in nine anger, and took him away in my wrath.' Hosea, 13: 11. See 1. Samuel, chaps. 8 and 12. But I need not cite examples of this kind; sacred and profane history is full of them. The point for which I contend is clear and irrefutable. And all these inferences, that Paul meant only righteous rulers .-- just and good civil government, when he said, 'the powers that he are ordained of God,' are groundless.

But finally, it will be said, that if I do agree with Paul in all these positions, I contradict both him and myself, when I say that human government is 'nothing,' 'a mere cypher,' 'dross.' from bro. Grew's construction of my words. But in fact it is not so; as I will plainly demonstrate. I did not say human government was 'nothing' in the absolute sense --- a mere nonentity. I said it was 'nothing' as an original, inherent moral authority over the conscience; 'nothing' as an object of primary allegiance-as a source of moral obligation-as a motive f obedience to the holy heart. In saying this, I clearly defined what I meant by human government, properly so called. That I meant the naked, self-assur ing will of man, exercising absolute authority, (i. e. in its own name and on its own independent account.) by means of cunning and physical force. This I represented as human government, truly contradistinguished from the divine government. I afterwards said, 'If human government, properly so called, is what I have shown it to be,' (i e. separated from all what I have shown it to be, (i.e. separated from all the divine ingredients which are commonly mixed up with it in the ordinary acceptation of the term) there can be no such thing as purifying it. "Where there is nothing but dross, there is nothing to refine 'Now is not this true, in my sense and relative use of words? I more human authority, entirely separated and contact the such as a superstant of fence to a certain Mr. Moore of the Old Dominion; and, forsooth, thinking no body had a right to clother over the superstant of fence to a certain Mr. Moore of the Old Dominion; and, forsooth, thinking no body had a right to clother over the superstant of these poor strangers but his dear self, though, Is mere human authority, entirely separated and contradistinguished from the divine—is it, in itself, for its by the by, his goods and chattels did not seem to by the by, his goods and chattels did not seem to who sake, any thing intrinsically pure and good? Is like their keeping—he has sought for damages the amount of 4000 dollars, and no doubt expects the same to the same t over the conscience? Does it contain in itself an original prerogative to say what shall and shall not be Can a holy heart do any moral act from the single, insulated motive, Trit is the will of man...
man commands it? No. Bro. Grew himself does not, and cannot, maintain such monstrous notions. If he on the following articles: On sugar, to the amount of the following articles: On sugar, to the amount of the following articles: On sugar, to the amount of the following articles: and cannot, maintain such monstrous notions. If he did, how could he agree with me that 'the grand controlling motive of a holy heart in the performance of every duty must be, If God requires it—it is right—it is best? If he did, how could he agree with me, that 'human government, properly so called, can in on case be either superior to, or co-equal with, the divine? What sort of an original inherent the divine? What sort of an original inherent house. If he falling off, as shown by official returns, has been on the following articles: On sugar, to the amount of 18,135 hhds. 3,070 hhds. 3,070 hhds. 3,070 hhds. 3,070 hlds. 3,070 and on ginger, 1,542 casks, and 1,062 hags. These deficiencies, it is stated, hare resulted from the want of labor (not laborers) to take off the crops. The sensons have been favorable and productions abundant—Jour. of Commerce. vine ? What sort of an original, inherent moral authorsty would that be, which derived its powers and all its force from another? Bro. Grew acknowledges that it is his reverence for God's law, that compels have it also from credible sources, that the sugar maker thority would that be, which derived its powers' and

divine government and providence. If this is not the | because God has put them there? And yet he does precise doctrine of my remarks, I do not understand not seem to consider that God puts them there as inmy own meaning. It is true, that I amplify and explain this doctrine in its various aspects and bearings; plishment of a purpose, which, without his overrul-which Paul of course could not undertake to do in a ings, they have no inherent virtue to seek, or skill to single paragraph. The whole difficulty arises from subserve. That they are set up and ordained, not for their own sake, nor to be obeyed for their own sake, To illustrate. When Paul says, 'be subject to the but as engines, held in his own hand for the restraint far as they rule justly and rightcously. I call this a very position which he labors to explode, viz: that only good government, just rulers, and righteous civil cypher,' 'dross,' considered as an original, inherent

At the same time, Paul, our friend, and myself, at agree that human government is something; some not a terror to good works but to the evil,' and that thing really necessary and important in its place, as they 'are God's ministers,' it is inferred that no tyran- ordained and overruled of God under the great system of his government. We all agree that christians ought terror to evil works,' or 'ministers of God for good' to be subject to 'the powers that be,' in obeying all to the righteous, and 'avengers to execute wrath upon righteous and just laws, and in conforming to all inevil doers.' All these I call false inferences. The nocent usages. We all agree that christians ought alapostle never meant to be understood after this man- wavs 'to obey God rather than men '--even men exerper. He meant by 'the powers that be' all rulers in cising the power of life and death as rulers. But when power for the time being, good and bad. He meant it comes to the question, IP what ought christians to that all these powers, these rulers, the just and unjust, do in relation to corrupt, wicked, tyrannical powers dained of God' to serve some purpose under his gen- and myself, and says, Tr ' Resist unto death.' He is eral government. He meant that they were to be re- wrong, and must see it Equally mistaken is he when administration, necessary instrumentalities of restraint called to be politicians, statesmen, rulers, and punishupon the wickedness of unprincipled men-as a 'ter- ers of criminals. Their kingdom is not of this world ror to evil-doers '-as ' ministers of God for good ' to and they cannot become the ministers of wrath, not the righteous, either directly or indirectly, intention- even of God's wrath, without descending from their ally or through that providence which causes 'all higher and holier ministry under Jesus Christ, the methings,' even persecution and martyrdom for righteous- diator of the New Covenant. Let bro. Grew and all ness' sake, 'to work together for their good.' He our political christians only be content to serve Christ meant that in view of these truths, it was the duty of in their own proper sphere, and they may rest assured all christians to be 'subject' to their reigning powers God will never want for instruments to do all the human government work, which may be necessary to keep the world in check. Meantime, if we all bend forming to all their innocent usages, and paying their our undivided attention to the great work of our christian mission, the old order of things will gradually even their most unjust, cruel, and persecuting ordi- pass away, the law of love and forbearance supercede the law of violence, und the kingdoms of this world be lost in the eternal kingdom of Jesus Christ, the

Mendon, Mass., Jan. 13, 1840.

MISCELLANY.

BRAGGADOCIO. The correspondent of the Star eports the following low personalities as having oc-curred in the Senate of the U. States. It is well that the Reporters generally save the national hon-or, by making no mention of these scenes.

I will not now notice what passed backwards and orwards between these two gentlemen in the best possible spirit, but proceed to relate what occurred etween Mr. Clay and Mr. Walker. The latter, af ter the conclusion of Mr. Buchanan's short reply to Mr. Clay's speech of to-day, rose and said that the Senator from Kentucky seemed to consider him too small game to notice—'Sir, said Mr. W. I do not wish to notice that Senator: I wish to deal with the iving-not the dead: charged; whether it had been an honrable discharge r not, he could not say.'
Mr. Clay. 'Sir, I have only a single word to say

to the Senator from Mississippi, and it is probably the last notice he will ever receive from me. Let me tell that Senator, and all those who back him, that old, young or dying, he should never fail to repel insolence and impertinence, or answer any calls that honor might demand, here or elsewhere.

Mr. Welker, 'Lirge to sny that if the Senator

Mr. Walker. 'I rise to say that, if the Senator eels aggrieved by any thing I have said, I am ready o give satisfaction here or elsewhere.

to give satisfaction here or elsewhere.
Mr. Clay. 'I feel aggrieved by any thing which
that Senator can say? Sir, he is incapable of producing one single emotion of any kind or character
in my bosom!—I feel aggrieved? was there ever uch an idea! Sir, I r such an idea! Sir, I merely rose to rebuke inso-ence and impertinence, and to let that Senator, and those who prompt him, know that as long as one sin gle pulsation throbbed in this heart, I shall neve ail to do so; and that old or young, I am ready to meet him and his whole phalanx upon any theatre of action they may choose to select! At this burst of eloquent (!) indignation and determination, the crowd ed galleries manifested pretty strong symptoms of applause, which it was hard to control.

BARBARISM IN ENGLAND. There is a beautiful ngainst the inhabitants thereof, and against all article in the January number of the New York these nations around about, and will utterly deby Howitt's and Miller's delightful books stroy them, and make them an astonishment and an hissing, and perpetual desolations. Jeremiah, 25th chap. Was not the king of Babylon 'ordained of God'? 'a minister of God'? 'an avenger to execute wrath against evil-doers'? Was he not 'a minister of the may be sufficiently himself fresh from the ground in question, does full justice to its unrivalled beauties; but he tells us also that England is not all a garden. delivered from his persecutors, and set him at large to rude and primitive simplicity still prevails; from hich ' Lunnun' is as far distant and as ble as Jerusalem. You may find at least five dia-lects or languages spoken on that little island; millions of beings who can neither read nor write districts where there is neither church, nor nor field-preaching, nor school-house, nor doctor, nor lawyer-where the old Roman plough and harro cured by charms. In England you may find every conceivable graduation in the scale Howitt has two chapters, entitled 'Nooks in the Woods,' and after reading his description of them, our only wonder is how he happened to get out.'

> 'EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE.' At the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas, a person named Williams, for stealing some forty of fifty dollars worth of types, was sentenced to one day's solitary imprisonment, and three years' confinement to hard labor in the State Prison; and James Shearer, for stealing a free boy from his parents, taking him to Virginia and making him a slave, and putting him into the hands of a slave-trader to be sold, to go to the pestiferous swamps of Lousiana or Florid herever else it might please the purchaser to car-him, there to be a slave for life, and to entail ry him, there to be a slave for the, and sentenced slavery on his posterity,—for this, he was sentenced to two day's solitary imprisonment, and seven years' confinement to hard labor in the State Prison. Every one, almost, we believe, expected full penalty of the law—ten years to the S ten years to the State Prison—would be awarded to him, and even the soner's counsel did not look for less than eight y There were no extenuating circumstanes in the case. We trust that these two cases do not indicate the relative value affixed to type metal and hunan flesh and blood, in the estimation of the Judge. Worcester Spy.

THE BLACK LAW.—It appears by a letter in the Christian Witness, that a short time since the U. S. Marshall arrested eight citizens of Ashtabula county, Ohio, for trial before the U. S. Court. The writer says, they have been arrested for the crime of feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked, acobtain it under the Black Law of this state CROP OF JAMAICA. The Jamaica Royal Gazette

[People love to tell things as they love to have hem. The letter of Charles Stuart, which of cours him to the authority of the powers that be; in other words, that he reverences men in power, not as having any original, inherent moral authority, but the least of the sources, which will show the larger than formerly. Let us wait and see the Parllamentary returns, which will show the least of these crops. We have it also from eredible sources, that the sugar makers are making a fallacious return, by making the hogself and the parllamentary returns, which will show the least of the parllamentary returns, which will show the

NEW ENGLAND NEWSTATERS. It appears from a pretty carefully collected table in the Buston Almana, (though, by the way, we see some error is of our city papers) that the number of newspapers is of our city papers) that the number of newspapers is Maine, including semiweeklies, &c. is 43: in Newsmann, including semiweeklies, &c. is 43: in Newsmann, which is the semiweeklies, &c. is 43: in Newsmann, which is the Kengland, Those who are curious in such matters may amuse themselve by comparing these returns with the respective populations of the States. Massachusetts and be fined greatly a-head in such a greatly acquisit with the respective populations of the States. ulations of the States. Massachusetts would be found double the number of papers that New Hamphin and Vermont have together. The two last are just and double the number of papers that New Hamphin equal to each other, if to the New Hamphin is landed, as it should be, Hill's "Monthly Viniter." In Boston much the largest proportion of papers to the population is found, as might be expected—being 60 (at least) to 80,000 inhabitants, or one to every 1782.

Missionary Statistics. The Missionary Ileral for January, gives a list of the Missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Massions, from the commencement of its operations in The whole number of Missionaries which have been in the service of the Board is 201. Missionaries The whole number of Missionaries which have been in the service of the Board is 201. Missionary Ps., sicians, 17; Assistant Missionaries, 110; Feuale Assistant Missionaries, 366—Total 694. Of this number 88 have died, and 234 have been released, letting now in the service, 136 Missionaries, 9. Missionary Physicians, 37 Assistant Missionaries, and 190 Female Assistant Missionaries;—Total 372.

oston Transcript.

APPENDAGE TO A DUEL. It will probably be need cted that a few weeks since a duel took place allahassee, between Gen. L. Read and a M. Alse which the latter was killed. We learn from has accounts, and expected to survive. How delight this 'chivalric' state of society, where you till one day and are killed the next.—Balt. Patriot. THUNDER. M. Arago, from some researches he has

nade, believes that it never thunders in the open se, r in islands beyond 75 degrees of latitude north, ad e thinks the same holds good on continents. STILL ANOTHER SNOW STORM. Wednesday of last

week, about noon, another drifting and boist continued until Thursday morning. The Snow was larger than we are accustomed time in ordinary winters, and when supposed we have enough of it. The powerfully, and the snow drifted about in huge and again filled up the roads, and for two days dered them almost impassable. The Western dered them almost inpassable. The Western ! from Albany, and the Boston Mail from the East. From Albany, and the Boston shall from the Lat, to on Thursday evening, did not arrive in town and Saturday night. Such severe travelling has selded been known in New England. Such hindraces to lecomotion have rarely been seen in this count. The Worcester Railroad was shut up two days is week, and the Western Railroad was not day out the presence of the Cara, until Saturday, Nordisses. the passage of the Cars, until Saturday .-- No

WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE. In some of i WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE. In some of towns west of us, we understand, the Snow is so as entirely to prevent teams from getting into woods after fuel. In consequence of it, many good mers have been compelled to cut down their hitrees. Even fruit trees, in some instances have he before the strong arm of the wood-cutter, to save ple from the horrors of a Siberian winter.—Ib. THE WEATHER ABROAD. Mr. Espy stated in hi

lectures in this city a short time since, that the gales experienced on our coast frequently cros Atlantic, and that by allowing about five d storms to travel this distance, it would be fo reat variations in the barometer, were very nearly The Philadelphia Library now contains for

thousand volumes, and is the largest in the la States; and the North American says there is prospect of its being increased to fifty thousand, s in a few weeks.



Dr. Hitchcock, Dentist, No. 98 Court Street, corner of Stoddard Street, Boots

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carious teeth with gold, and as he received the at the late Fair in this city, for his specimens, he lond decayed teeth and warrant them Price 81.

Artificial Teeth.—Persons desirous of having a cial teeth, can have the Mineral or unclanged. teeth, which are unsurpassed both as to their perfety natural appearance and utility. Single pivt ete \$20, and on gold plate lower than any other place the city or country. Half or whole setts furnished

very low terms. Individuals are invited to call at office, and exami pecimens. Dr. H. is permitted to refer to
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Have the Anti-Slavery Societies, or fri Have the Anti-Slavery Societies, of measure, in the different towns in the Commonwell adopted measures to furnish every family with Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840? If this has abled done, let the friends of the cause in each town, orgainsh, ascertain the number of families,—staft ask scription forthwith, and raise funds sufficient parchase the number required, at three dollars and able per hundred.

J. A. COLLIS. per hundred. 25, Cornhill.

BOARD IN FRANKLIN PLACE. MEMBERS elect to the Legislature, desirons a taining quarters for the approaching session, at vited to call at No. 24, Franklin Place, next box the Odeon. The location is pleasant and cent within three minutes' walk of the Post Office house is warmed with one of Blaney's best Pate naces. Any communication will receive immediatention, if addressed as above to
Boston, Dec. 27, 1839.

JOHN E. FULLEL

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